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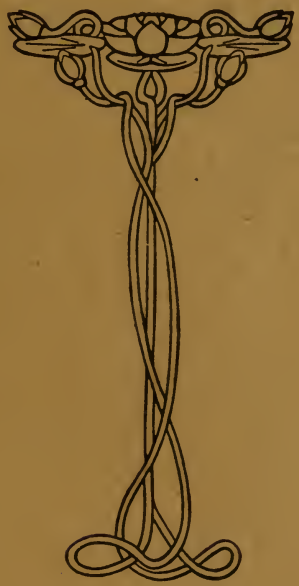
What Henry Ford Is Doing

By FRANK BONVILLE



(Electric Railway Service, Feb. 23, 1917.)

. . . . . Brother Evening News, in the following few quotations,

You lay great labored stress upon the gross profits of the Detroit United Railway for 1916. . . . . Did the News make any similiar use of its 1916 profits. . . . .

What is your honest judgment when scanning the milk in your nut—that is, the scores and scores of columns of advertising matter appearing daily—as to the value of this advertising to the people compared to the value they receive daily in the use of our street cars?

Do you suppose the people are so silly as not to know their way to the grocery and the butcher shop and the dry goods store without contributing to you many hundreds of dollars every year to tell them the way?

Were this advertising expense cut out would they not be economically just that many hundreds of thousands of dollars to the good?

Is not this advertising business in the main pure "bunk"?

Would you mind telling the common people how much you got out of it last year?

And what you did with the money?

What Henry Ford Is Doing

1064
1280

BY FRANK BONVILLE

This book will not be handled in bookstores or newsstands. Territory will be open to house to house solicitors and public speakers. No one will be given exclusive right.

The price of this book paper bound is $1.00 and clothbound $1.50; leather bound $3.00. Paper bound books in lots of ten or more will be 60 cents; cloth bound books in lots of ten or more will be $1.10; in lots of ten or more for the leather bound book the price will be $2.60.

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AN EXPLANATION

The public is entitled to some explanation concerning my reason for entitling the book "WHAT HENRY FORD IS DOING" and why it was advisable to print the quotations of well-known men and women, some of them being from years back.

The readers are given an opportunity to acquaint themselves with the predictions as outlined in many of the quotations, thus enabling them to reason out for themselves whether or not they were practical. This also applies to various quotations from numerous papers and magazines.

It is my purpose to familiarize the people with the stand taken by Mr. Ford before and after the WORLD WAR, thereby placing them in a position to judge as to the soundness of his philosophy. We have printed more details and facts regarding Mr. Ford than of any other individual and therefore deem it good logic to entitle the book as above mentioned.

I discovered during my investigation, which covered fifty thousand miles and lasted a pericd of three and a half years, that Mr. Ford was misunderstood by a large percentage of the working class, this being the natural result of misleading propaganda circulated over the country through the subsidized press. He was also misunderstood by his representatives and stockholders in the company at that time, referring back to the year of 1916-17, which was easily comprehended during the Ford & Dodge trial in Detroit, Michigan, which I attended. I found among a percentage of his close business associates that many of them were directly opposed to his principles and did all in their power to hinder the progress of the great work he has in mind. Whether this was done intentionally or not I am not prepared to say.

It would take a book of several thousand pages to do justice to my investigation and the experiences encountered at the Ford Plant, the Ford & Dodge trial, and numerous other large gatherings of workers, and to counteract the falsehoods and misrepresentations concerning Henry Ford, which have been propagated, and also concerning the Industrial Workers of the World, of which I became aware while engaged in this investigation.

Therefore, for the time being, let us use to the best advantage the facts contained in this book.

FRANK BONVILLE.

INTRODUCTION

Henry Ford is a thinker. He is more than that,—he is a "doer". Henry Ford is not the only great manufacturer with a clear vision and high ideals, but, so far as I have been able to learn, he is the only American manufacturer who has dared to attempt to practice in his business those ethics which a normal conscience dictates as just and right.

With him it is merely a question of simple justice between man and man. He holds, I should say, to the doctrine that every man is entitled to the full fruits of his honest toil, and to nothing more; and as nearly as can be done under the economic system which now prevails he follows the logical path of that doctrine; and his vision is fixed upon a finer, nobler type of democracy than the world has thus far known, a democracy under which the purest essence of freedom shall be the birth-right of every citizen; a democracy of industrial equality as well as political equality.

Hence the title of this book, "What Henry Ford is Doing."

There exists no gulf between men who hold to and honestly work for the same ideals. This is a lesson that some of us need to learn ere solidarity can become an accomplished fact. I know a millionaire who would, I verily believe, give all of his millions to-morrow cheerfully, gladly, could he by that means bring about industrial democracy. I know a working man whose pantry is as bare as "Old Mother Hubbards," whose hands are hard as granite from weary years of toil, whose back is as crooked as a scythe handle from the burdens his shoulders have known, and he loves nothing better than to sing the praises of the system which has broken him; unions he abhors; strikes are anathema to him. The point I would make is this: The cause of the laboring man has friends outside as well as inside the ranks of labor. It has enemies inside as well as outside of its ranks. The working man who covets the larger wages of a more skilled brother worker and who would pull him down or betray him simply because his day's wage is larger, possesses exactly the same psychology as does the so-called capitalist who worships at the shrine of Mammon. And the capitalist who steps into the ranks of labor and fights for a better order of things is entitled to recognition as a member in good standing of the great Brotherhood of Men.

Pray do not misunderstand what I have said. Labor must look to labor for its own salvation; yet let us be broad minded about

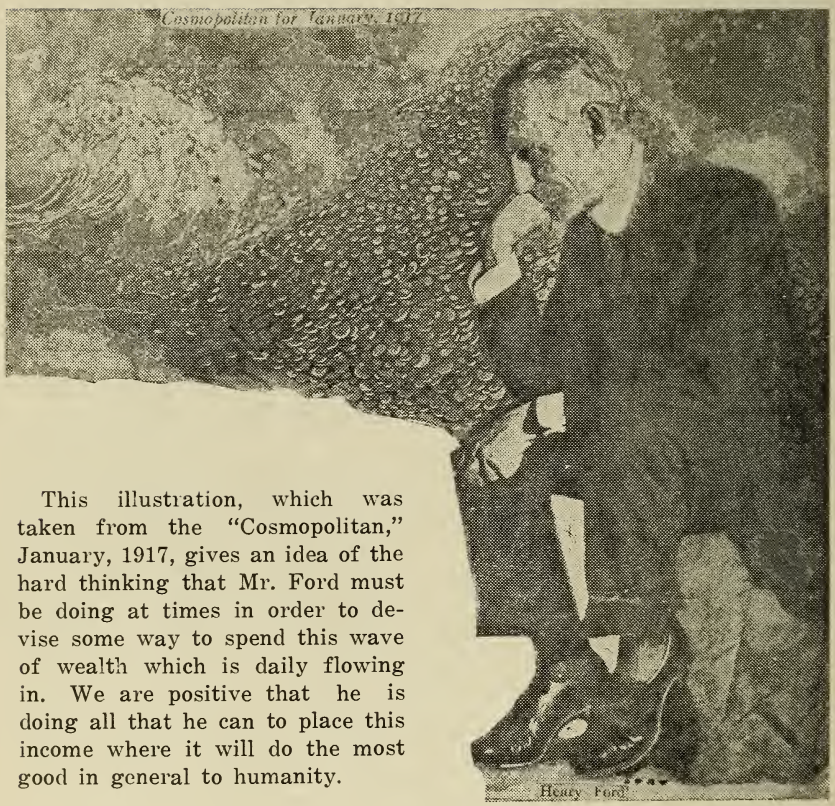
it, remembering that labor represents all but a very small percentage of the population of the world and that therefore it behoves Labor in its great awakening to be at once wise and generous, and it is neither wisdom nor generosity to disdain the hand that is held out in a true spirit of friendship, or to ignore the good work of friends who labor for Humanity's cause outside of Labor's immediate ranks.

Let all friends of true democracy stand side by side and push forward undiscouraged, for the light shines just ahead. Let us, fully conscious of the justice of our own demands, and having measured well the blustering strength of the bully who opposes us, take up the gage and wage unremitting war with the weapons of reason and enlightenment, steadfast in the knowledge that humanity's day is at hand.

We must not, we will not, permit ourselves to be robbed by a handful of capitalists whose minds, distempered by visions of undreamed of power, in their super-cunning would set worker against worker with a subsidized press and paid agents whose propaganda is carried on under the cloak of "patriotism," "democracy," "Americanism," etc., and who seek to damn the cause of Labor by applying to its loyal leaders and supporters such epithets as "I. W. W.," "Bolshevik", "Communist", etc., epithets which, emanating from such a source, should perhaps be accepted as titles of honor rather than of shame.

To the friends of Labor everywhere, in whatever class or occupation they may be found, this book is lovingly dedicatel.

FRANK BONVILLE.



This illustration, which was taken from the "Cosmopolitan," January, 1917, gives an idea of the hard thinking that Mr. Ford must be doing at times in order to devise some way to spend this wave of wealth which is daily flowing in. We are positive that he is doing all that he can to place this income where it will do the most good in general to humanity.

The Bureau of Information is publishing the letter following, written by Mr. Michael Vicari, one of Mr. Ford's secretaries, to show the co-operation given Mr. Bonville in his work for humanity:

"I have had the pleasure of becoming personally acquainted with Mr. Frank Bonville, through his continual visits to Mr. Ford's Peace Office. My object is to convince the people that the remarks of Bonville are genuine. * * * I met Bonville August 2, 1916. He was admitted to the office, after stating that his business was with Mr. Theodore Delavigne, Mr. Ford's Peace Secretary. * * * Bonville and myself had a very pleasant chat which lasted about an hour. Our main topics were Peace and Preparedness, and it was very plainly seen that my visitor was well versed on the subject. * * * Mr. Delavigne asked if I could locate Mr. Ford, and in a few minutes I had him at the office. It was at this moment that Mr. Bonville and Mr. Ford met. * * * I took up the opportunity to show Mr. Bonville through the big Tractor Plant. In a little while he came back to the office; then Mr. Bonville and Mr. Delavigne motored to the city. I have had the pleasure of arranging many dates for Mr. Delavigne and Mr. Bonville after that.

"MICHAEL VICARI,

"Assistant to Theodore Delavigne."

"SAFETY, HEALTH, BETTER LIVING,"

For Ford Employes.

(Extracts from Pamphlet No. 18.)

No man, however poor, has even an excuse for being dirty. Ford men, especially, should be clean and neat. If your teeth are in bad condition go to a dentist. . . . .

It is almost impossible to be dirty and healthy at the same time. . . . . .

Remember a clean mouth goes a long way towards making friends for you.

To learn the value of money try to borrow some. A dollar looks small enough when you borrow it, but it grows when you have to pay it back. . . . . .

If you must borrow money, know where you are coming out. Don't get into the grasp of a loan shark ,who robs you with high interest. . . . . .

(From Mr. Ford's Own Page of Dearborn Independent Weekly.)

". . . Why fear change . . . change can only hit those matters which ought to be changed for the better . . . is that a change to be dreaded? . . . Why should not wealth minister to all the people? . . . No one will be hurt in the good changes . . . even the idle nobleman . . . Get the gambling aristocrats and the capitalists to work . . . A capitalist doesn't work at all . . . his money works for him . . . Unless we in our industries are helping to solve the social problem, we are not doing our principal work . . ."

A FEW OF FORD'S REMARKS

Everyone has some good in him and can do something well . . . Most people don't think enough. . . . Don't ever be afraid of criticism. . . We want to take care of today. . . . I will manufacture this tractor in millions and sell it for the price of scrap iron. We hold that a man has a right to the value of what he produces. . . . The Ford plant borrows no money from banks. What I want to do

is to make the farmer as independent as I am. . . . Charity takes more than it gives. . . . I practice no charity. I give nothing for which I do not receive compensation. A two-cent stamp, rightly used, will hold in the hands of the people the ruling power. The statement made that prohibition will throw thousands out of employment is an absolute misstatement. I shall expect the sneers and condemnations of those whose business is war and of those who profit by war. . . .

I am going to make a car so cheap that every working man can have one. . . . I believe that I can put those steel-trust fellows out of business. . . . I ran for senator . . . I did not get elected, but it taught me how those fellows carry elections . . . those who want war. They are the same bunch all over the world. I carried the State of Michigan, but they counted me out, and I am going to prove just how they did it. I have ninety men at work investigating. . . .

I am going to print the truth. I am going to tell who makes war and how the game of rotten politics is worked. I am going to tell them to get the idle land into use . . ."

(The Detroit Journal, November 3, 1916.)

. . . . . Ford Plans Held Wind . . . Stamping the ambitious plans of Henry Ford . . . . . stockholders . . . . . ask the court to name receiver to conduct the affairs of the Ford Corporation . . . . . .

Henry Ford . . . . tells of his intention to spend huge sums of money in the purchase of iron mines in the Upper Peninsula, and in the buying or establishing of a great fleet of steamships for exclusive use in transporting the products of the mines to Detroit for the use in the manufacture of steel in the River Rouge smelters. They declare the idea unsafe "in the face of increased labor and material costs and the uncertain conditions that will prevail in the business world at the conclusion of the war." . . . . . .

(Ford Times, January, 1917.)

. . . Australia, New Zealand, Canada and the "Isles of the Seven Seas," which are a part of the great British Empire, while not feeling the flame of war at home, have been contributing the best of their manhood on the altars. War is costly, not only in human lives but in material things which go to make munitions—rifles, swords, bayonets, cannon, battleships, airplanes, powder, shells, bullets, etc.

Billions of dollars by reason of the above causes are literally being poured into the United States. . . . . .

Can we be proud of our prosperity? Have we reason to wish and work for further wealth so earned? . . . . .

Would we not be wise in bending every possible effort to prove to the warring nations that our neutrality was not valuable because of the money?

How can we take to ourselves "A Happy and Prosperous New Year" in the presence of the shadows which surround us?

Maybe you don't think your judgment is good, but offer it anyhow. One mistake may sharpen your wits.

Strike while the iron is hot—but wait for your temper to cool.

Right thinking is the first step toward right doing.

HENRY FORD AND SON UNHAMPERED

Own 89 Per Cent of Stock as Result of Big Deal Completed Today—Dodge Brothers Sell.

. . . Edsel B. Ford, 25-year-old president of the company, becomes with the exception of one other stockholder the sole partner with his father, Henry Ford, in the corporation. This announcement was made here today by Frank L. Klingensmith, vice-president and general manager of the company.

Mr. Klingensmith announced that purchase had been arranged of all the minority stock excepting a block held by James Couzens, millionaire mayor of Detroit and former vice-president of the company. . . .

. . . The minority stock bought in included that of John F. and Horace E. Dodge, heads of the Dodge Motor Company. . . .

. . . Edsel Ford, president of the Ford Motor Company, stated

that the new stock purchase means that there will be no new automobile company formed as had been planned by the Ford family and announced in California last March.

Wages, he said, wou'd be increased from time to time . . . . that a $7 minimum would be put in effect soon. . . . The Ford family now holds 89 per cent.

(Detroit Journal, July 24, 1917.)

Ford halted in 150 million peace gift, asserts Italy. Rome, July 24.—America's war declaration intervened to stop a contribution of $150,000,000 by Henry Ford to Socialists to secure peace, according to the Socialist Deputy Morgari, back from Stockholm today.

(The Detroit Journal, Nov. 15, 1916.)

. . . John F. and Horace E. Dodge sought to compel Henry Ford to buy the stock holdings in the Ford Motor Company for $75,000,000 under the lash of threat to harass him in whatever he undertook to do for the concern if he refused, was the flat statement . . . on the stand in the suit to prevent him from expending the company's immense surplus in extensions instead of dividing it among stockholders. . . . .

Mr. Ford. "If you sat there until you were petrified, I wouldn't buy the Dodge stock. . . . . ."

"Who asked you to buy the Dodge stock?" asked the lawyer.

"They did themselves. They called me in January and asked me to come and have a talk with them. I went over to their place, and then they asked me to buy them out. They put a price of $35,000,000 on their stock, and they told me unless I bought they would harass me in anything I tried to do. . . . ."

FORD SMILES AT TAUNTS OF FIREY LAWYER

(The Detroit News, Nov. 15, 1916.)

Can't Keep Profits Down, He Tells . . .

Only Once Does Motor King Show Signs of Losing Temper.

Counsel for Dodge cross-examining Mr. Ford from 10 to 4. At that hour . . . Mr. Ford on leaving the stand, smiled and said:

"I haven't had such a rest for a long while. . . . . ."

"I'm working for fun and for the greatest good of the greatest number. . . . . ."

"Do you consider it your duty to provide work for a vast army of men at high wages, to make more cars at less prices, to enable everybody to have an automobile? . . ."

Mr. Ford—"Any time I have to squeeze every possible cent out of the public, I won't. I'll go to the highest court in the land first. Proceeding on the principles I have stated you can't help but make money. It will just roll in on you. . . . ."

"When you reduced the prices of your cars from $440 to $360, a reduction of $80 on each car, did you take into account that that would mean a reduction in the selling prices of $40,000,000 on a half million cars?"

"I did not. We don't figure that way. We take everything into consideration."

"You say you didn't figure that that would reduce the selling price of the production by $40,000,000?"

"Yes."

"How much money did the plant make during August and September, the two months after the price went into effect?"

"$3,600,000." . . . .

"Is it true, as the News quoted you, that you think the profits of last year were too high; that you wanted to reduce the price? And that that was the reason for the price reduction? Won't your conscience let you make such awful profits?"

"Conscience has nothing to do with it. It isn't good business to maintain a price higher than is necessary."

"Then you don't want such large profits?"

"We haven't been able to **keep the profits down**." . . . .

(The Detroit News, Jan. 13, 1917.)

"Ford sowed the seed
He made it grow
This you all know.

At first, it failed to grow,
The Dodges helped to hoe,
But that was long ago. . . . ."

(The Detroit News, May 21, 1917.)

. . . Suit to stop Motor King . . . . the final hearing which will determine the fate of Henry Ford's policy of expansion, increased output, big wages, and lower prices on his product. . . . . The fight has not only taken the principals into court, but before the state legislature, where Dodge Brothers failed. . . . .

Mr. Ford is represented by Alfred Lucking.

(The Detroit News, May 26, 1917.)

. . . Ford plant too small says . . . Harold Wills, Ford factory manager, in the Ford-Dodge suit. . . . . .

On his direct examination, Mr. Wills testified that there never has been enough room at the Ford plant to supply the demand; that the company could have sold 100,000 trucks and 100,000 closed cars last year if it had had them. . . .

"There are a good many parts now bought outside that could be produced cheaper by us," he said. "On one bolt, on which we began manufacture last year, we saved $500,000. . . .

(Detroit Times, May 24, 1917.)

. . . . . John F. Dodge . . . in . . . court . . . on cross-examination . . . admitted that he had opposed the proposal to give the workmen in the Ford plant a $5-a-day wage. . . . . .

MR. FORD'S OWN PAGE

(The Dearborn Independent, May 24, 1919.)

. . . There is one thing that can be said about "menial" jobs that cannot be said about a great many so-called more responsible jobs, and that is, they are useful and they are respectable and they are honest.

Did you ever see dishonest callouses on a man's hand? Hardly. When men's hands are calloused and women's hands are worn, you may be sure that Honesty is there. That's more than you can say about many soft, white hands! . . .

. . . The "hand-worker" has at last come into his own, and even measured by the financial rewards he is on a higher plane than many a so-called "head-worker." Many a man wears a white collar who isn't earning what a grimy handed worker is paid today.

It is a terrible thing that we are ever allowed this false idea to belittle the nobility of hand-work? Why, hand-work keeps the world going. . . . .

(Taken from the same page.)

. . . In the United States there are 2,253,000 farms under 50 acres; 1,439,000 between 50 and 100 acres; 1,516,000 between 100 and 175 acres; and 1,153,000 farms of over 175 acres each.

(The Detroit News, Sept. 24, 1916.)

No. 1535, formerly of Marquette Prison, has been added to the 500 ex-convicts . . . at the Ford plant. . . Henry Ford, en route from Chicago to Detroit, read the story. . . . He set his agents to work. . . . Real tears glistened in the eyes of No. 1535 as he told of his good fortune. . . . He said "I think everybody should know what this man is doing for men."

SAYINGS OF MR. HENRY FORD

(From the Chicago Herald.)

The difference between me and a capitalist is that I earn my living honestly. A capitalist loans out his money, collects the interest, and lets the other fellow do the work.

(Union Record, July 18, 1919.

. . . Hats off to Henry Ford for admitting it! "I was a murderer," he says, "the same as everyone else. I manufactured munitions to kill men!" Yes, Henry did it. He did it for his country. He did it, we assume, because, he believed that under the circumstances, it was the only thing to do . . . War is murder. . . . Henry Ford, we fear, will not be popular with many of our profiteers and munition-makers who have kept on soothing their consciences by religion and patriotism while the price of steel went up on account of the deaths in Europe. . . .

(Taken from Ford's Guide, 1916.)

. . . What do we mean by success? We have a way of saying of this or that person: "He has made a great success of his life," or "He has been a great success."

Not one in a thousand stops to analyze just what SUCCESS means.

Too often the appraisal that the average American puts upon a man's success is purely a monetary one. A man's success is measured by the size of his income or by the amount of his inherited wealth. But this is not a safe basis for estimating real success.

Success is born of effort and an honest desire to promote the welfare of mankind in general. Success is the offspring often of a dream; of the untiring application of midnight toil; of the visionary who would like to see his fellow beings a little better morally or more comfortable physically. . . .

How often is the man of dreams lightly called a fool? How often is the lover of humanity straining every effort to put mankind upon a higher plane, disposed of with unctuous finality as being a little "cracked."

(Union Record, July 26, 1919.)

FORD NOT ONLY ONE WHO SAID WAR IS MURDER. Great Men in History Were of the Same Opinion. Bishop Testifies in Ford Libel Suit. Upholding of War Is the Cause of War, Is Testimony—

The expression "War is murder" was not original with Henry Ford . . . the expression was used by Carlyle, Emerson and other writers . . . Bishop Williams said the belief of pacifists and socialists coincides with Ford's statement. . . .

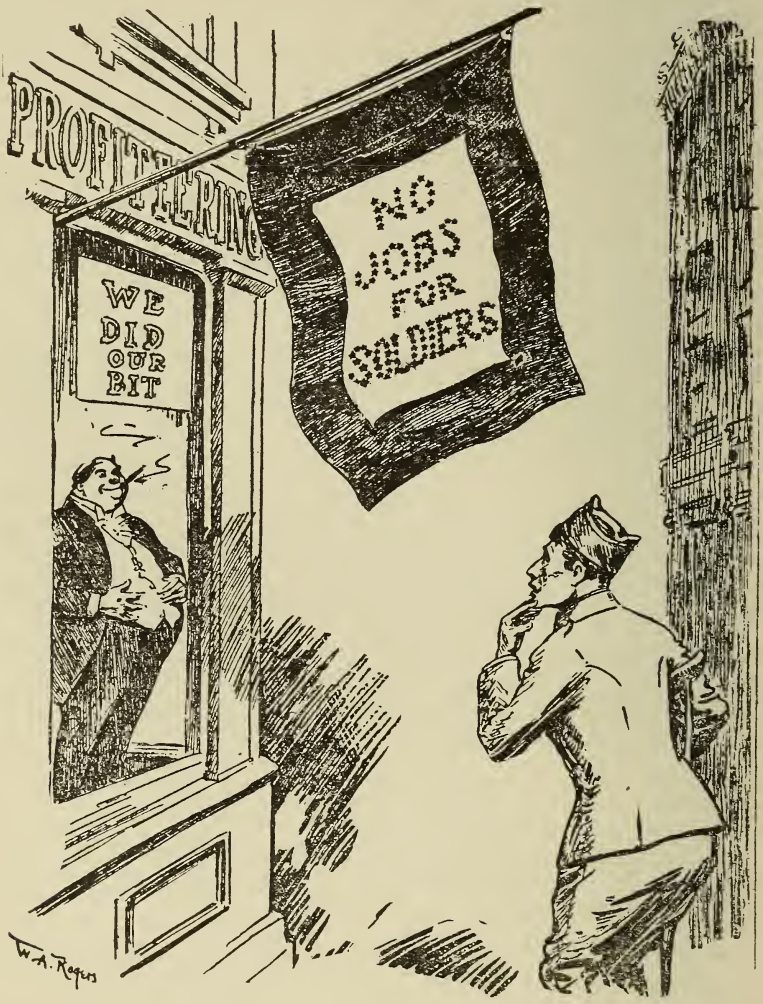
(Extract From Ford Guide.)

. . . Man cannot live to himself alone. He must have company, friends, companions, helpers and dependents if he is to get the most out of his life. . . .

And keep thinking. Don't allow your mind to be idle. Smile while you work and keep thinking how you can make things better. Catch the significance of this remark by Henry Ford: "Don't ever forget that welfare of any business and welfare of individual workers are as closely related as cause and effect. . . ."

SEATTLE UNION RECORD March 6, 1919

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN



BRIBERY CHARGED TO NEWBERRY IN SENATE ELECTION

Grand Jury Indictment Names 133 Others With Victor Over Henry Ford—May Involve $1,000,000—Country Editor Said to Have Received Tons of Paper, and One Candidate $50 a Week.

(Post-Intelligencer, Seattle, Sunday, November 30, 1919.)

Grand Rapids, Mich., Nov. 29.—Truman H. Newberry, United States Senator from Michigan, was indicted by a United States Grand Jury today for corruption, fraud and conspiracy in connection with the election by which he obtained his seat in the Senate, defeating Henry Ford, his Democratic opponent.

134 Are Accused

With Newberry, 133 other persons were indicted by the Grand Jury on the same charge. The names of all but twelve most prominent were withheld from publication by Judge C. W. Sessions, presiding, until warrants could have been served on them. Among those named were H. A. Hopkins, St. Clair, Mich., principal legislative clerk of the United States Senate; John C. Newberry, brother of the senator, Detroit, and Paul H. King, of Detroit. King was manager of the Newberry campaign committee.

Defendants Named

The others named were: Allan A. Templeton, of Detroit, president of the Newberry committee; Frederick Smith, Detroit, manager of the Newberry estate; Charles A. Floyd, Detroit; M. P. McKee, Detroit; Judd Yelland, Escanaba, Mich; Milton Oakman, Detroit, formerly county clerk of Wayne County, and Harry O. Turner, Detroit; Frank McKay, of Grand Rapids; J. B. Bradley, Eaton Rapids, Mich., and Gladston Bettie, Paw Paw, Mich.

$1,000,000 Involved

Judge Sessions indicated that the evidence before the Grand Jury discloses the fraudulent expenditure of between $500,000 and $1,000,000 in connection with the election.

Blanket Warrants Issued

Two blanket warrants were returned dealing with the primary and election campaigns of 1918, in which Henry Ford was Senator Newberry's chief opponent.

The first indictment charged that both federal and state laws were violated in that sums far in excess of legitimate expenses were used in the campaigns.

There were six counts in the first indictment. The first four were devoted to charges of excess campaign expenditures. The fifth alleged conspiracy to violate the federal Corrupt Practices Act of October, 1918, which penalizes payment of money to voters. The sixth count, to which Frank C. Dailey, special assistant to the attorney general, attaches especial significance, alleges that the mails were used "to defraud all the people of the state of Michigan."

"All Voters Defrauded"

This sixth count charged that not only were all voters of the state defrauded, but that honest campaign contributors were also victims in that they were misled into believing that the legal limits of expenditures had not been exceeded. It also charged that more than $100,000 of the contributed funds were converted to the own use of some of the campaign managers.

The sixth count also contained a clause charging that James Helm, former state dairy and food commissioner, and opponent of Henry Ford in the Democratic primary, received from the Newberry organization funds for his compensation and expenses in seeking nomination to said office of senator, at the primary, the alleged purpose being to aid the Newberry cause by preventing Democratic votes from lining up with Ford in the Republican primary.

Thirty-Eight Overt Acts Alleged

In a list of thirty-eight "overt acts" attached to the indictments was an accusation that Helm's "compensation" for his candidacy was $50 a week.

These thirty-eight alleged overt acts were charged against fourteen men and carried accusations of having given rewards ranging from promises of "a good job" to payments of sums varying from $5 to $2,750 as returns for support or activity in the Newberry campaign. One country editor is alleged to have received a ton of printing paper.

The extreme penalty which may be imposed under the indictments is a fine of $10,000 and two years' imprisonment.

Scandal Without Parallel

Government officials asserted that the testimony presented to the Grand Jury had revealed a political scandal that in many respects was without parallel in American annals. They said it extended from the most populous wards of Detroit to the Indian reservations on the

shores of Lake Superior, where aborigines were voted according to the behest of the Newberry campaign organization. It was alleged that voters were bribed, election boards corrupted, editors subsidized and moving picture theaters bought up in the endeavor to defeat Henry Ford, first in the primaries of both parties, and later when he had won the Democratic nomination itself.

Officials were a bit secretive as to how the alleged conspiracy was uncovered but a general outline of their methods was made available. A corps of investigators were sent into the state under direction of Earl J. Houck, who with Frank C. Dailey, special assistant to the attorney general, was a central figure in the election fraud cases of Terre Haute, Indianapolis, Evansville and Frankfort, Indiana. These, beginning in 1915, resulted in some 200 convictions.

Dailey and Houck came to Michigan last August. Bank records were inspected and the visitors' lists of safety deposit vaults gone over. With the tally of these as a starter, the investigators were sent out. They visited "small fry" politicians first, offering them vague hints of what might come from a mythical campaign of a certain Michigan politician. Objections to small returns were followed by "confidential" comparisons with the Newberry campaign.

LANE EXCORIATES WAR PROFITEERS

(Union Record, June 24, 1919.)

. . . W. D. Lane, council president, in a speech before a crowded chamber. . . "It is said that I expressed sympathy for Wells and Sadler. . . As to Wells, I do not think that either he or his friends were asking any sympathy from me. . . .

". . . I sincerely believe that an injustice had been done him. . . .

". . . Abraham Lincoln in unmeasured terms condemned the judgment of the highest court of the land in the Dred Scott case. Was he therefore un-American? . . .

". . . The meeting which I addressed, so far as I know, took no action or made any formal protest, but since then there has been held a meeting which did do so. The State Federation of Labor, which we are assured by the conservative newspapers has been saved from radicalism, sent Wells and others a telegram in which they said they believed that he was in jail for championing the cause of labor. The federation, I believe, states it too broadly, but that which lends some color to such statements is that those whose actions most endangered our success in the war have not even been prosecuted. Those who took advantage of their country's necessities to demand two and three times their usual profits, whose patriotism refused to function except as stimulated by unusual dividends, who sold inferior clothing

and food for the use of the boys who were fighting their battles and ours, and demanded the highest prices for it; those who speculated in food products and piled up millions while the American people were making the most heroic sacrifices, this is the kind of citizens who were the greatest menace in the great crisis, and they are not in jail or in any fear of going to jail, and a lot of people who claim to be 100 per cent American have not a word to say, and are even willing to pick up the crumbs that fall from the table.

"Soldiers Getting Wise

"Some day the returned soldier will find out who his real friends were and are. He will learn who it was that really stabbed him in the back. Some of them know it now. They will learn that some of those who were loudest in their professions were working against justice being done to the returned man. While some of those who would now condemn me were working against the Lamping Bill, I was supporting it.

"The more than 700 delegates to the State Federation of Labor have declared their belief that Wells is unjustly imprisoned. What is your answer to be? Call them all un-American? Had I addressed the State Federation of Labor, which holds this opinion about Wells, would I then have been guilty of conduct unbecoming an American citizen, even though I myself had accepted without criticism the judgment of the court?

"In fact, there is no good reason why the council should take official cognizance of my private acts."

(Dearborn Independent, June 21, 1919.)

. . . Get the people into the country, get them into communities where a man knows his neighbor, where there is a commonality of interest, where life is not artificial, and you have solved the City Problem. You have solved it by eliminating the City. City life was always artificial and cannot be made anything else. An artificial form of life breeds its own disorders, and these cannot be "solved." There is nothing to do but abandon the course that gives rise to them.

There is nothing impossible or unusual in this. We have seen in our own day cities spring up in a month. Well, if our people should be made free of the soil in their own country, you would see whole cities shrink to nothing in the same length of time.

Nothing can long exist that is not self-sustaining. The City is not self-sustaining. No American City—and we are the best fortified in the world in this respect—could survive, without suffering, a single week's interruption in the traffic in supplies from the farm.

The farm is self-sustaining. The City can serve the farm with

regard to conveniences, but not with essentials. Essentially, the farm is complete within itself.

The City has exercised its illicit charm to draw to itself the very people on whose devotion to the art of agriculture it depends for its livelihood. As a result of this overgrowth of the City at the expense of the farm, the City is now finding it hard to live. When the City is driven out to get food, it must go to the farm. And that is where it is going now.

ADDRESS OF JOHN HAYNES HOLMES

Various thoughts come into our minds as we consider the problem which has brought us together within this place tonight. First of all Russia . . . . Which has endured for 18 months—who have attempted single handed and thus far successfully, a task of creative statesmanship unparalleled in history, and who hold in their keeping this day the trust, the affection and the eager hope of more than 80 per cent of the Russian people. . . . I am here to ask that the Russian people be left alone to work out their own destiny in their own way. I am here to plead that the Russian people, with whom I have no quarrel, be given sympathy and help in preserving the liberties which they have so heroically achieved. I am here to demand, in your name and my own, that the revolution be not delayed.

It seems strange that in this country, or in any of the allied countries, it should be necessary to argue that free Russia be given justice. The Allies, we are told, were fighting in the late war, for Democracy; and we know that this was so, because if you doubt it, you were promptly sent to jail. . . .

. . . Again, it is said that the Allies must interfere in Russia, because the Bolsheviki do not represent the Russian people. Who says that they do not represent the Russian people? Is it America, with her stranglehold on Costa Rica, San Domingo and Nicaragua? Is it France, which has just seized the Saar Valley, with its German population? Is it Japan, which saps the life-blood of Korea, and robs China of the 40,000,000 in the Shantung Peninsula? Or is it, perhaps, England with her 300 years' record of popular government in Ireland? What evidence is there that the Bolsheviki do not represent the Russians? I will stake my life on the fact that they represent more of the Russian people than the Czar and the Grand Dukes ever did—and I have yet to hear that any one of our Western Democracies ever proposed to compass their overthrow by intervention! If it is true that the Bolsheviki do not represent the Russian people, then there is one thing, and one thing only, to be done—and

that is, to leave the people alone—to leave them free from outside interference, to work out their own destinies and put in office a party which more nearly represents them than those who now hold the seats of power. If a free people do not like government, they can themselves be trusted to destroy it. . . .

. . . Here again the lie factories are to work twenty-four hours a day. . . .

. . . If this revolution succeeds , . . . capitalists know that they have either got to destroy this revolution or the revolution will destroy them. The people of Russia have come into their own; our leaders know that other peoples elsewhere will come into their own as well, if these Russians be not punished with terror and enslaved again with chains. . . .

. . . I say to you that Bolshevism . . . is the revolution that must go on. . . .

(The Eye Opener, May 30, 1919.)

Man is a strange animal. He makes laws that make conditions that make criminals; then he makes prisons to punish the criminals.

The church of the future will be a community church, a civic organization, with no denominational activities of any kind, but devoting itself to social activities and the community at large.—Rev. Dr. John Haynes Holmes, N. Y.

We are told that fortune knocks at every man's door; but what good does this to the average man, so long as the capitalists own all the doors or have a mortgage on them?

(Christian Science Monitor, Boston, June 18, 1919.)

. . . The Industrial Workers of the World and the One Big Union are the same organization. . .

(Seattle Union Record, November 29, 1919.)

In an open letter . . . James A. Duncan, challenged one of the prominent ministers of a leading Presbyterian Church in Seattle to a joint debate. In his letter Mr. Duncan accused the minister with commercializing the church. He also called attention to promises made during the war that labor would be justly treated following victory and that, at the same time, organized wealth was evidently exceedingly busy laying plans to see to it that the hopes of the workers would not be realized. Mr. Duncan's letter follows:

". . . You and I, both members of the Presbyterian Church, are each in a different camp, and as I view the situation, one of us is in the wrong camp.

"Of course I cannot be expected to get exactly your viewpoint as I never got quite $10,000 a year . . .

"I do, however, conscientiously believe that in this present crisis you are commercializing the church. Some Sundays ago, I heard you preach hate, and, what I considered, an appeal for a holy war in order to prevent the changes which are absolutely necessary if democracy is going to be fully enjoyed in our great land. In your most vicious moments you produced no arguments that would tend to prove whether there would be more or less freedom of religion come out of the chaotic condition referred to, but I am prepared to say without fear of successful contradiction by you or any other individual that without radical changes in our own industrial and economic system, the fullest exercise of our religious liberties is impossible.

"Without any suggestion forthcoming from you as to how our children, or their children, will be assured even a chance to secure life with liberty and happiness, you damn any and every person who has after long and careful study become convinced that co-operation must supplant competition in the production and distribution of those things necessary for our existence socially and economically. That does not seem to me to be the Christ way, if I read rightly, they pulled together pretty well in those days, entrusting the keeping of the common money bag to one of their number, even Judas.

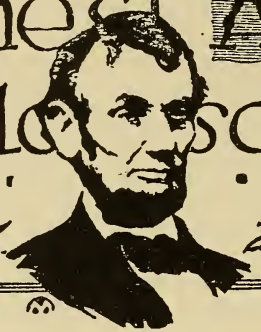
"I fail to see any sound biblical grounds for anxiety upon your part, lest some of your wealthy members should have their opportunities for exploiting others curtailed. On the contrary, I recall, in Mark 10-21, how Christ admonished the rich man who claimed to have observed all the Commandments since his youth by lovingly telling him, 'One thing thou lackest; go, sell whatsoever thou hast and give to the poor.' The trouble with us is that we have been doing the very opposite. By our silence we have condoned the merciless exploitation of the poor.

"If our wealthy church members are good Christians, why worry about riches and threaten blood to the hilt in defense of them when Christ said, 'Blessed are the poor.' What's wrong, can you disbelieve Christ and be a Christian?

"I am profoundly concerned when I hear you speak as you do, and when I learn of the things you say for the Associated Industries in denunciation of some of the finest of our citizens who dare to take certain action, believing as sincerely as you, or more so. . . ."

Feb., 1919.

Honest Abe's Philosophy



"IF I were to try to read, much less answer, all the attacks made on me, this shop might as well be closed for any other business. I do the very best I know how—the very best I can; and I mean to keep on doing so until the end. If the end brings me out all right, what is said against me won't amount to anything. If the end brings me out wrong, ten angels swearing I was right would make no difference.' "

"Speeches and Presidential addresses"
by Abraham Lincoln

RECONSTRUCTION

October, 1919.

By Max Hayes

". . . The capital of the nation has become concentrated in the control of a few great interests that menace the liberties and the very lives of more than a hundred million of human beings . . ."

(Same Publication and Date.)
By Glenn H. Plumb

". . . The labor leaders, in proclaiming that the system of profits must be overhauled, and that grant and privilege must cease, do not come before the public with minimum demands. They come, rather, with the thoughtful formulation of certain principles. They declare that monopolies based on grants can only be operated for the common good if control is equally vested in the three interests, public, management and labor; and that only through basic co-operation is production to be increased. They declare that financial autocracy is out of place in a political democracy . . ."

(Same Publication and Date.)
By Alfred W. McCann

". . . In July, 1918, when the American people were going without bacon, we shipped to Europe 119,893,655 pounds at 29 cents a pound. . . ."

(Same Publication and Date.)
By Charles Edward Russell

". . . Five years ago the colored population of Chicago was 65,000. Today it is 125,000. The increase has been brought about largely by employers looking for cheap labor and deprived of their usual foreign supply because of the war."

NEGROES A CHANGED PEOPLE

The Negro did not run in Chicago nor in Washington and in my judgment he is not going to run anywhere. And the reason is that he has found himself. He knows now that he is a man. That makes the difference. He knows that he has under the Constitution of the United States certain rights declared to be inalienable and that these rights are denied to him. He knows that merely because of the color of his skin he is put at a disadvantage with his fair skinned brother, and he knows that the discrimination is an indefensible wrong. He knows that no matter what may be his character, his

attainments, industry, skill or worth, every avenue of advancement is closed to him because of his color. He knows that because of his color he is debarred from making his livelihood by any except the most menial occupations. He knows that he and his children are branded by that one mark of color and consigned by it to the pit of a caste from which there is no escape, and he feels in his heart and knows in his mind that all this is contrary to elemental justice, to the American tradition and to the law of God.

He sees elaborate preparations begun to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution, although that amendment is but a fanatic's dream, and he knows that nobody intends to enforce the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the same Constitution, although these embody his sacred rights.

He has looked upon all these things until the iron has entered his soul. He will not run away again. He will stand and fight. He has reached that point where a man would as lief die as continue to live under what he deems intolerable condition of justice, and when any men reach that state of mind it is but wisdom to heed their protests.

It will be said in some quarters that this stalwart state of mind in the Negroes is the result of agitation among them by pestilent troublemakers; that if the Negro had been left alone as he was at the close of the Civil War he would still be servile and submissive; that foolish agitation has put into his head notions of equality and justice. This is puerile nonsense and gross ignorance. The truth is the Negro has been left quite alone. Hardly one white person in a million has ever manifested the slightest interest in his welfare or wrongs. The whole of his marvelous and unexampled progress in the last fifty years he has achieved himself, not only unaided but in the face of the bitterest prejudice and often an active opposition. Among a people so avid of education and so indomitably bent upon improving their condition some form of revolt was inevitable.

From 1900 to 1910 the Negroes of this country, by their own efforts, reduced the percentage of illiteracy among their people from 49 to 39, and that in the face of the fact that Southern states, where most of the Negroes and most of the illiteracy exist, are frankly organized to prevent Negro education. And it is from this source and none other that the new spirit comes.

The simple fact is that being freed from slavery the Negro was certain to learn to read, that learning to read he was certain to become aware of the stupid and baseless injustice practised against him, that becoming aware of this and being a man he was certain to resent it.

TWO THOUSAND NEW MILLIONAIRES EVERY YEAR

(The World, Oakland, Cal., January 9, 1920.)

"The United States is now growing millionaires at the rate of more than 2,000 individuals a year, according to income tax reports just filed with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The reports show that there are now in the United States more than 20,000 persons rated as millionaires."

"The steel strike is over. It failed—because the steel workers stood by their government and their government did not stand stand by them."

"Labor is the superior of capital and deserves much the higher consideration."—Abraham Lincoln.

JAPANESE AND CHINESE QUESTION

By Wm. R. Anderson

We have no quarrel with the Japs, Chinese or colored people, or in fact with the people of any foreign country. The capitalists would like to make us believe at times that we have, but this, in my opinion, is one of their many schemes to endeavor to keep the workers of the world divided. That is why the Jap proposition is given so much publicity by the subsidized press.

We, as workers, more than welcome our little "Brown Brothers," and we are proud to learn that they understand the value of solidarity and that an injury to one worker is an injury to all.

The capitalists were in favor of the importation of Japs, Chinese, etc., when they were able to use them to their advantage, but since the Orientals have familiarized themselves with the program of the workers, it has changed the situation to such an extent that a race war would be probable providing the capitalists were able to control the matter.

The solidarity of the workers will settle this question.

PARADERS BURST IN DOOR BEFORE SHOT WAS FIRED

(The Industrial Worker, November 29, 1919.)

Centralia, Wash., Nov. 13.—Testimony tending to show that the marching ex-service men started toward the I. W. W. before shots were fired from the building or from the opposite side of the street,

featured the coroner's inquest over the four soldiers killed here last Tuesday, and is said to have been responsible for the failure of the jury to return a verdict to fix responsibility for the shooting.

Dr. Frank Bickford, one of the marchers, testified that the door of the I. W. W. Hall was forced open by participants in the parade before the shooting began through the doorway or from the Avalon Hotel opposite. Dr. Bickford said he was immediately in front of the I. W. W. Hall at the time and that during a temporary halt someone suggested a raid on the hall.

"I spoke up and said I would lead if enough would follow," he stated, "but before I could take the lead there were many ahead of me. Someone next to me put his foot against the door and forced it open, after which a shower of bullets poured through the opening about us."

(Seattle Union Record, Oct. 6, 1919.)

By T. F. G. Dougherty.

. . . Hulet M. Wells, . . . together with Sam Sadler, Joe Pass and Morris Pass, was arrested, tried and convicted during the height of the patriotic hysteria created by the representatives of the dominant element of the capitalistic class in the United States who under the hypocritical cloak of "making the world safe for democracy," precipitated the workers of this country into the world war on the side of the capitalists of Great Britain, France and Italy for the purpose of promoting the economic interests of these allied international capitalists, with the ultimate object of welding together the dominant group of capitalists in every capitalist country into one solid international allied capitalist class, whose chief function would be to control the world market and keep wage slaves of the world in subjection.

Emil Herman, . . . also a victim of the warphobia that has raged for months and has spent its force, leaving in its wake jails crowded with workers, while many were beaten, tarred and feathered and a few killed outright by the insane agents of the vicious and vindictive capitalists who would brook no opposition to the program they had mapped out many months before their political representatives officially and constitutionally declared war just as soon as a plausible pretext was presented.

Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings are paying the penalty for their activity in behalf of the working class. They have been sentenced to life imprisonment on a framed-up charge. This frame-

up has been proved, nevertheless Mooney and Billings have not been released from prison. . . beside the thirty-eight members of the organization who have been held in Wichita, Kansas, Jail for two years without a trial. Hundreds of other members of the I. W. W. are held in jails in various parts of the country and every effort is being made to collect funds for bail and also to defray legal expenses in order that they may be given adequate defense if they are ever brought to trial.

Many of these I. W. W. have been subjected to unbelievable torture in these jails. For instance, in Leavenworth several of these prisoners were handcuffed to the cell door in a standing position during working hours every day for five weeks, put in the black hole, fed on bread and water and beaten with clubs. . . .

(The Ford International Weekly, December 27, 1919.)

Over 216,000 women in the British Isles were widowed by the war.

Forty-eight Irish newspapers have been suppressed, and 28 denied circulation.

Of the 6,655 employes of the Glasgow tramways, 3,507 served in the war, and 517 were killed.

Bulgaria has imprisoned 300 war profiteers, among them a dozen former cabinet ministers.

(Post-Intelligencer, June 5, 1919.)

. . . George F. Vanderveer . . . To call the I. W. W. a disloyal organization . . . was willful slander. They were fighting for human freedom, . . . just as Wendell Phillips and William Lloyd Garrison fought for it, when the question of Negro slavery was uppermost. "These men were the I. W. W. of 1850, they were jailed for the principles, too," . . . "They were trying to overthrow the industrial system based on slavery. Jesus Christ didn't believe in the established order and they crucified him for it." "I do not believe in convicting one man for what someone else maybe did. Who are the real enemies of your political liberties? They are the men who have a throttle hold on your political life; and you can only kill this system by killing exploitations, which the I. W. W. aims to do." Mr. Vanderveer, openly avowing himself to believe with the I. W. W. in its advocacy of direct action to obtain industrial reform, predicted an era when a new industrial order, in which the worker would come into his own, would be established. . . . The courts are controlled by capitalists. . . . .

—From Regeneracion

THE MAKERS OF MEXICO'S MISERY

LECTURE

What Must We Do In Order To Be Saved?

By Col. Robert G. Ingersoll

. . . . . .

Now, I beg of you all to forget just for a few minutes that you are Methodists, or Baptists, or Catholics, or Presbyterians, and let us for an hour or two remember only that we are men and women. . . . . And let us, if possible, banish all fear from the mind. . . . . Don't imagine that there is any being who would give to his children the holy torch of reason, and then damn them for following where the sacred light may lead. . . . . There is but one worship, and that is justice. . . . . You need not fear the anger of a God whom you cannot injure. Rather fear to injure your fellow man. . . . . .

Don't be afraid of the crime that you cannot commit. Rather be afraid of the one that you may commit. . . . . Let us think and let us honestly express our thought. Do not for a moment imagine that I think the people who disagree with me are bad people. . . . . I believe that most Christians believe what they teach,—that most ministers are endeavoring to make this world better. . . . . It is a question, first, of intellectual liberty, and after that a question to be settled at the bar of human reason. . . . . The question is, have I a right to think? . . . . . The next question, then, is, can I commit a sin against God by thinking? . . . . . .

Now then we have got what they call a Christian system of religion, and thousands of people wonder how I can be wicked enough to attack that system. . . . . I shall never fear to attack anything I honestly believe to be wrong . . . . . We have, I say, the Christian system, and that system is founded upon what they are pleased to call the New Testament. Who wrote the New Testament? I do not know. Who does know? Nobody. We have found some fifty-two manuscripts containing portions of the New Testament. Some of the manuscripts leave out five or six books, many of them; others more, others less. No two of these manuscripts agree. Nobody knows who wrote these manuscripts. They are all written in Greek. The disciples of Christ knew only Hebrew . . . . . Nobody ever saw, so far as we know, one of the original Hebrew manuscripts . . . . . .

This Testament was not written for hundreds of years after the Apostles were dust . . . . . The Church got into trouble and wanted

a passage to help it out, one was interpolated to order. So that now it is among the easiest things in the world to pick out at least 100 such interpolations in the New Testament . . . . . For thousands of years the world has been asking the question, "What shall we do to be saved?" Saved from poverty? No. Crime? No. Tyranny? No. But "What shall we do to be saved from the eternal wrath of the God who made us all? . . . . . .

I made up my mind, I say, to see what I had to do in order to save my soul . . . . .

The idea of putting a house and lot on an equality with wife and children! Think of that! I do not accept the terms. . . . . Let me tell you to-day that it is far more important to build a home than to erect a church. . . . . .

The only way to get to Heaven is to believe something that you don't understand. . . . . .

In order to be saved it is necessary to believe this. . . . .

Of course I admit—cheerfully—. . . that there are thousands of good Catholics. But Catholicism is contrary to human liberty; Catholicism bases salvation upon belief; Catholicism teaches man to trample his reason under foot; and for that reason it is wrong. . . . . .

No matter what we believe, shake hands, and say, "Let it go; that is your opinion, this is mine; let us be friends." Science makes friends; religion, superstition, make enemies. They say, belief is important; I say no, actions are important; judge by deeds, not by creeds. . . . . .

I believe in the gospel of cheerfulness; the gospel of good nature; in the gospel of good health. Let us pay some attention to our bodies; take care of our bodies, and our souls will take care of themselves. Good health! I believe the time will come when the public thought will be so great and grand that it will be looked upon as infamous to perpetuate disease. I believe the time will come when men will not fill the future with consumption and insanity. I believe the time will come when with studying ourselves and understanding the laws of health, we will say we are under obligations to put the flags of health in the cheeks of our children. . . . . .

I believe in the gospel of good living. You cannot make any God happy by fasting. . . . . .

I believe in the gospel of justice—that we must reap what we sow. I do not believe in forgiveness. If I rob Mr. Smith, and God forgives me, how does that help Smith? . . . . . .

For every crime you commit you must answer to yourself and to the one you injure . . . . . that is what I believe in. And if it goes hard with me, I will stand it. . . . . And I will stick to my logic; and I will bear it like a man. . . . And I believe, too, in the

gospel of liberty,—of giving to others what we claim. And I believe there is room everywhere for thought, and the more liberty you give away the more you will have . . . . . .

God cannot make miserable a man who has made somebody else happy. God cannot hate anybody who is capable of loving his neighbor. So I believe in this great gospel of generosity. Ah, but they say it won't do. You must believe. I say no. . . . . .

I have made up my mind that . . . . God will be merciful to the merciful. Upon that rock I stand . . . . . That He will forgive the forgiving; upon that rock I stand. That every man shall be true to himself, and that there is no world, no star, in which honesty is a crime; and upon that rock I stand. An honest man, a good, kind, sweet woman, or a happy child, has nothing to fear, neither in this world nor in the world to come. Upon that rock I stand.

TWENTY BILLIONS

By Scott Nearing

(Seattle Union Record, Wednesday, July 2, 1919)

British capitalists in 1913 had twenty billions of dollars invested outside of the British Isles. This investment yielded an annual income of about one billion dollars. The capitalists of Great Britain, at the outbreak of the war, were the greatest investors on earth.

British investments were scattered north, east, south and west —on every continent; in every important country. Two and a half billions were invested in Canada; and a billion and a half was invested respectively in Australia, South Africa and in India and Ceylon. Nearly four billions were invested in the United States. There were also large investments in Argentine, Brazil, Mexico, Cuba, Chile, Uraguay, Peru, etc. Great Britain also had investments in Europe— a third of a billion in Russia; forty millions of dollars in France, and in Germany thirty millions of dollars.

British investments, like all other investments, went in to the unexploited countries. Germany, with her teeming population and her great wealth, and France, one of the richest nations in Europe, received practically no British capital. The investments of Britain in Brazil were nearly 20 times her investments in France. This was not because Britain cared more for Brazil than she did for France, but because the Brazilian rate of interest was higher.

France, like Britain, was an investing nation. French capital, like British capital, went into the home market while the home market paid well. The time came, however, when the home market ceased to pay. Then French capital, like British capital, went abroad. Britain had practically nothing invested in France and Germany.

Germany and France had practically nothing invested in Great Britain. No developed capitalist country is a good investment market, because capitalist countries are glutted with capital and the rates of return on investments are low.

Capital seeks paying investment opportunities. If pounds sterling will bring 10 per cent in Brazil as against 5 per cent in France, as a matter of course they go to Brazil.

Modern industrial society is built on the proposition that wealth goes, not where it is most needed, but where it will yield the highest interest rate. While such a theory underlies social organization, women will continue to overwork in Lancashire, children will starve in Glasgow, and the workers of Great Britain will demand in vain a living wage out of the products created by their own labor. Meanwhile, the British capitalists will continue to invest abroad vast sums of the wealth which has been created by British labor in order that the British owning class may reap an additional harvest from the exploited toil of foreigners.

Great Britain with her twenty billions in foreign investments, stood at the pinnacle of economic power in 1913. France, her nearest rival, had only about ten millions invested abroad. Germany had two billions less. The whole world was paying tribute to Great Britain, because Great Britain owned so large a share of the productive capital and useful resources of the earth. Workers, in every quarter of the globe, were sending a part of their produce to the British capitalists who owned the resources and machinery with which they must work in order to live.

Twenty billions! The seal of British power.

Twenty billions in foreign investments! The bonds of British dominion.

Twenty billions worth of resources and machinery owned by capitalists in one country; served by workers on foreign soil—slaves to the absentee landlords who reap where they have not sowed. While these twenty billions and other billions like them remain, the world cannot be free.

(The Messenger, July, 1919.)

The people of India are oppressed, exploited and abused by Great Britain. She is only interested in getting all she can in profits out of the 300 million people of India. In America the Hindoos do not even find asylum as political refugees, because Great Britain follows them, maintains an espionage system over them, and dominates the American government's policy respecting these persecuted and abused people.

India should be free. Her people should benefit from the wealth they produce there. In 1901-1902 there were in India 36 million children of school age, while only 3,200,000 were accorded school privileges. The number able to read and write among the males was 103 per thousand, and among females 8 per thousand. And this, notwithstanding the fact that the foreign trade was over $200,000,000.

The working of these people without giving them any returns by way of schools and sound administration of the law is a complete refutation of Britain's claims of carrying civilization to benighted India. The real crux of the problem is that Great Britain is using India, Africa and other weaker peoples to act as beasts of burden to feed the belly of British capitalism.

The people of India in revolting against British rule are acting in a similiar role to that of America in the Revolutionary War of 1776. America should encourage it. All sincere, honest liberty-loving people should lend their efforts in interest of a free and independent India.

WHAT ABOUT AGREEMENTS?

(The Forge, Seattle, Washington, June 28, 1919.)

The advocacy of One Big Union opens up a wide range of subjects and foremost among them is the question of the contract or agreement. Here again there is a chance for wide argument.

Many of the old-line craft unions have been built up and maintained by means of agreements made between the workers and the employers. Where this is done the union is looked upon as a business institution organized for the benefit of its members with no more thought for the workers of other crafts or for those who may be unorganized than a storekeeper gives to his competitors in the business world. The contract strips the union of the very essence of the class struggle.

But in dealing with conditions and not with theories the contract has to be taken into consideration. Shall contracts be made to expire at a given date in all crafts—May First for example? Or shall the attempt be made to clear the whole issue by abandoning the contract entirely?

Quite naturally the thorogoing advocate of the One Big Union desires the latter move. Those who see that the One Big Union is inevitable but who retain craft psychology will advocate that the contracts all expire on one date. But there is an alternative to these two suggestions which will at once be a step toward the overthrow of the contract system without doing violence to those who still cling to the agreement as a thing of value.

The One Big Union can enter into agreement without a time limit with the understanding that the contract may be terminated on ten, fifteen or thirty days notice, and that the membership is free to engage in a sympathetic strike if one be called by referendum.

As the One Big Union grows in strength the agreement can be abandoned altogether in those sections where labor feels that its interests are best served by using direct economic power to take advantage of the conditions of the labor market. Labor must strike off every fetter that tends to prevent solidarity of action.

ADVERTISING PSYCHOLOGY

By Frank Bonville

Do you think you would know enough to purchase and wear warm, well-made clothing if the woolen manufacturers and clothiers should suddenly cease to advertise their wares? Do you think you possess sufficient intelligence to select a wholesome breakfast food for your table without being urged and enticed and browbeaten day in and day out by black, blue, green, red and vari-colored typed ballyhoos, ridiculous nursery rhymes and what-not to do so, or abstain at your peril? Do you consider yourself better able to choose a durable, well-made touring car, or to take out life insurance in a sound, conservative, well managed company because of the fact that the purveyers of these commodities in their red-hot zeal to press their own make of machine or type of insurance upon you, find it expedient in their daily advertisements to claim infinite superiority over all competitors?

Has it ever occurred to you that you, the ultimate consumer, are the one who foots the advertising bills contracted by the manufacturer, the jobber, wholesaler, the retailer; and do you know that expenditures for advertising amount to approximately **three billion dollars annually** in the United States?

After many years study of newspaper and magazine advertising and the results thereof I am convinced that eighty per cent. of the publicity funds so expended constitute not only an unwarranted tax upon the consumer, but that the result of such advertising is a grave detriment to the consuming public in that the claims put forth by the advertisers serve to befuddle and mislead, rather than to constructively educate. And insofar as advertisers diverge from constructive, truthful statements concerning their wares, so far do they, wilfully or unconsciously, disfranchise the buying public, for the purchaser should know, in reason and justice is entitled to know, not only the exact kind and quality of the thing he is buying, but the cost of producing that thing, and the net profit which accrues to the vendor by reason of its sale; and advertisements which do not

apprise him of those facts, or which are calculated to lead him away from such facts,—advertisements which are conceived solely or chiefly to create desire and thereby stimulate sales, constitute in essence a fraud upon the public and are equivalent to the sly craft practiced by that most despicable of petty thieves known as a pick-pocket.

You will note that I do not thus condemn all advertising, for I concede that perhaps twenty per cent. of the money spent annually in this country for advertising is well spent,—and when I place the figure at twenty per cent. I believe I have allowed a very generous margin. Illustrative of what I consider legitimate advertising, let us say that Smith, a farmer, wishes to change his location and in order to do so would sell his farm; or that Jones has lost a horse, or cow, and wishes to apprise the public of the fact; or that Edison or Ford has invented a new labor saving machine, or that a newly discovered textile product has been placed upon the market; here, I should say, is legitimate ground for advertising, the public being entitled to know that something new and better is to be had for the purchasing.

Let us hope for a day when the inevitable breakfast food "ad" will become conspicious by its absence from the pages of our favorite journal, when screaming announcement of the one and only "Super-Six" will cease to shriek at us whenever we chance to peruse our daily newspaper; when, in brief, we shall have ceased to be victimized out of a portion of our daily earnings by vendors of wares who now insist upon telling us how and what to buy and then add to the price of the article offered the cost of dinning its merits into our suffering ears through the medium of a press whose palms are ever itching to be tickled with—the advertiser's gold?—no! my gold; your gold; our gold; for it is we, the buying public, that in the ultimate pays the bill.

(Ford's International Weekly, August 30, 1919.)

We Americans who remember or have read of the War of the Rebellion, of Gettysburg, of Pickett's charge, of Sherman's march to the sea, of Andersonville, have been wont to look on it as one of terrible slaughter—and it was.

But Russia alone lost more than three times as many men in the late war as were lost by both the North and the South in the Civil War.

Germany lost more than three times as many.

France lost nearly three times as many.

Great Britain lost nearly twice as many.

Austria lost nearly twice as many.

So great has been the development in the engines of death that it is almost impossible to conceive the increase of fatalities in the late war as compared with previous wars.

(Reconstruction, September, 1919.)

Mexico offers the spectacle of an independent country, 65 per cent. of whose total wealth is owned by foreigners.

According to the Daily Consular Report of July 8, 1912, Americans owned $1,057,770,000 worth of property in Mexico. Mexico owned $793,187,242 worth; Englishmen, $321,302,800; Frenchmen, $143,446,000 and other foreigners, $118,535,380.

Foreign bond and stock holders dispute the above figures, holding that Americans own no more than $655,000,000 worth of property in Mexico; British, $670,000,000; French, $285,000,000; Germans, $75,000,000 and Spanish-Dutch, $190,000,000. Yet even these corporation figures, furnished by the Mexican Petroleum Refining Company and recently used by Mr. Wallace Thompson in the New York Times, leave the Mexican in possession of only an odd $600,000,000 of their country's estimated wealth of $2,434,240,380, or $200,000,000 less than they held under the American Consular inventory of 1912.

(Seattle Union Record, November 26, 1919.)

L. W. Buck, secretary of the Washington State Federation of Labor, in a statement issued, charges that employers, in their pretended discovery of "radicalism," are really attempting to gain control of the unions and make them ineffective in order that profits may not be disturbed. Buck's statement follows:

"The insistent demand from our opponents that we 'purge' ourselves of all 'radicals' has reached the point where it is time for us to give it the consideration it merits. . . .

"Let us remember, however, that this demand comes from those who insist on dealing with workers as individuals. They would prefer to see organized labor destroyed, for then the individual worker would be at their mercy.

"If they cannot destroy organized labor, and it would seem that they have at last so concluded, then the next best move is to split it by debarring from its ranks all on whom they could fix the brand of 'radicalism.'

"The bosses believe that the class of workers thus 'kicked out' from the American Federation of Labor, will feel aggrieved at being so handled, and will fight back by offering their services as strike-

breakers, and in other ways aid them (the employers) in breaking down conditions for all who labor, to the great satisfaction and profit of special privilege. . . .

* * *

"But what do they mean by 'radicals'? By what method are we to determine what constitutes a 'radical'? Are we who compose the labor movement to determine this question? If not, then who will?

"These are questions that must be answered before we can give serious thought to 'kicking out' anyone.

"Our enemies have condemned every man in the ranks who has exhibited enough life to be active. They have placed the 'brand' on practically every officer in the labor movement. . . . and stretched their definition of 'radicals' to include the whole of that group of members who show enough interest in their affairs to attend the meetings of their respective unions. All of these must be 'purged' if we would satisfy the employers.

"Even then our movement would not be their idea of perfection. To reach this pinnacle in their esteem we must permit them to determine who should fill the various offices and act on various committees. And the rank and file must also agree to transform the union into a mutual admiration society. . . .

"If, after this, we will give up a part of the wages they allow us, toward a fund to be used to care for those whose health the inhuman industrial conditions they will create has broken, and bury those who are killed while working for the boss who is operating under the misnamed 'American Plan,' we will then have put the finishing touch to the employers' idea of industrial heaven.

"As a matter of fact, the question is not one of radicalism. The question is, 'Who is going to choose our officers, appoint our committees, and run the union?' Are we to do this, or are we to let our bosses do it? That is the question, and every man and woman in the ranks of labor can rest assured that the boss will be satisfied with nothing less.

"We are organized for the purpose of looking after OUR interest and it is our business, our duty, to see that the organization to which we belong functions as we intended it should.

"We must not, therefore, get hysterical over the cry of the profiteer. . . . If there is 'purging' to be done it should first start in the ranks of those who now demand it of us.

"Our duty is clear. We must keep our feet on the earth and our heads and shoulders together. We must think with a cool head and act with good judgment. While our opponents rave, we must work all the harder to solidify our ranks. It is our mission to organize not disorganize. This is our answer: 'We will not cringe.'"

The Results of Preparedness

From Ford's Times.

DETROIT LABOR CHALLENGES POLICE IN FREE SPEECH FIGHT

(The World, January 9, 1920.)

Detroit, Mich.—Declaring that "if the police department shall again prove itself helpless in the face of a situation similiar to that of the Haywood meeting, we will act in self-defense, and expel the invaders," the Detroit Federation of Labor has gone squarely on record as opposed to American Legion interference with public meetings, in a letter addressed to the mayor and police commissioner.

If the police will again permit the Legion members to interfere with radical meetings, as they did when Haywood was scheduled, late in November, to make an address, and was prevented from appearing by threats of disturbance on the part of Legion members, there will be trouble. The letter to the mayor and police head states that, although the Federation and Haywood are at opposite poles on matters of labor generalship, union labor will not tolerate any interference with his or any other meetings as long as they are conducted within the law.

"We are workers, conscious of our rights, our duties and obligations," say the Detroit laborites. "We believe in and preach law and order and decry mob rule and violence upon every occasion. We feel that if law and order is to succeed, and if we are to avoid a reign of terror and guerilla warfare in this community, a recurrence of the Haywood incident must be made impossible." Thus notice is served to the Chamber of Commerce hirelings, that Detroit labor will not tolerate the violation of constitutional rights.

COULD HAVE BEEN PREVENTED

(Seattle Union Record, December 29, 1919.

No one can read the lament of Professor Walter Shuecking over the condition of Germany without thinking that a group of men back in 1914 might have prevented it. He asks:

"Where are the dead of this war? Unburied, their bodies putrify over miles of war-torn wastes. No flower blooms over their graves.

"Instead, throughout Europe there lurks the spectre of hunger, need and want grinning at a grieving populace through door and window."

There were doubtless economic and political and racial causes and war seemed inevitable because of them. Nevertheless, there was a group of diplomats and generals in Berlin and Vienna who could have prevented the war. Tens of thousands throughout the Central

Empires were also to blame; nevertheless, this group could have prevented the war, with its indescribable horrors—past and to come.

These remarks are practically true of all wars. If we have war with Mexico, it will be because of a group of clamoring commercial exploiters, coupled with self-seeking diplomats. These men can prevent war, for the mass of the workers on farms and in shops do not want war.

If we have war with Japan, it will be due to a group of diplomats and agitators, who could prevent such a war. There is no question likely to arise between Japanese and America, that can not be settled by mutual conciliation and common-sense. Anyone who is provoking a war with Japan, let him know that he is just a common, but dangerous, agitator. Let him read our Professor Shuecking's lament.

Should it appear even that for the sake of harmony, it was best for every American to leave Japan and for every Japanese to leave America—it could doubtless be arranged amicably, providing it were approached and done without insult.

Hate preachers should be called off. War should be the last resort of nations—and then only after patient effort for conciliation.

A LETTER FROM THE SOVIET REPRESENTATIVE TO MISS EMMA GOLDMAN

(Soviet Russia, December 20, 1919.)

December 15th, 1919.

Miss Emma Goldman ,
Ellis Island,
New York.

M a d a m :—

New York morning papers, Sunday, December 14th, published an alleged interview with me regarding your enforced departure to Russia. I was maliciously represented as having said that you and other refugees will not be welcome in Soviet Russia and that you may be punished by death if you "plot there as you plotted here." While I have never had the pleasure of making your acquaintance, I feel confident that you understand that I have made no such statements, and am writing this only to emphasize this fact.

Far from sharing in the malicious hysteria, a product of which are the stories which I now want to correct and many other insults to which you, your comrades in exile, and thousands of other men and women of Russian birth have been subjected in the United States, I wish on behalf of my country to state that the Workers' Republic of Russia will be glad to offer an asylum to the first group of political refugees from the United States. Soviet Russia persecutes nobody for his beliefs or political or economic theories. Everybody, be he a bourgeois, an anarchist, a Socialist or a Communist is in Free Russia at liberty to express his opinions and to advocate his beliefs as long as he does not engage himself in active co-operation with the enemies of the Russian workers,—especially at this crucial time, when Soviet Russia is fighting for her existence against an avalanche of enmity and conspiracy. Whether he be a bourgeois, an anarchist, a Socialist or an unfaithful Communist, he meets severe punishment in Russia if he is found actively violating the interests of the Russian workers. I have no reason whatsoever to believe that you and your comrades in exile will not find yourselves in Russia wholeheartedly working for the strengthening of the ideals of the Russian Soviet Republic. I am confident that you therefore will be welcome there as any other working man or working woman who is interested in the liberation of the working class.

I regret very much that the anomalies of the present situation prevent me from personally arranging for your security and comfort during your journey to Russia. You are perhaps aware of the fact that I, on behalf of my Government, made an offer to the Government of the United States to provide, at the cost of Soviet Russia, free transportation to my country of all Russians in America who want to return there, or whose presence in the United States is not desired by the authorities here. This proposition so far has led to no results. If realized, it would have saved you unnecessary humiliation and privation, and it would have saved the authorities unnecessary excitement.

Please accept my best wishes and convey them to all the other refugees. Tell them that Russia, liberated from the oppression which drove them out of their native land, is welcoming them back, confident that they will find there an opportunity to work for the development of the Soviet Republic of Russia.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) L. A. MARTENS,

Representative in the United States of the
Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic.

What does the working man get out of WAR?
MONEY LENDER
HIGH TAXES
High Taxes for Life and Crape on the Door.
—From the Ford Times.

THOMAS PAINE

By Frank Harris

(Pearson's Magazine, June, 1919.)

". . . Tom Paine was a born rebel. . . . He came here at thirty-seven and his pamphlet of only 47 pages, "Common Sense," aroused the American people to revolt: he was the first to suggest American independence. Who can ever forget his great words: "These are the times that try men's souls." Think of what he did: he was the first to suggest the "Federal Union," the first to write the words, "United States of America," the first to propose international arbitration, the abolition of Negro slavery, international copyright and old age pensions. In the Eighteenth Century he advocated justice to women and was the first to write of "the religion of humanity." . . .

. . . Paine lived simply and economically, but quite well—was always cheery and courteous, perhaps occasionally a little blunt, having very positive opinions upon politics, religion, and so forth. That he labored well and wisely for the States in the trying period of their parturition, and in the seeds of their character, there seems to me no question.

I dare not say how much of what our Union is owning and enjoying today—its independence—its ardent belief in, and substantial practice of, radical human rights—and the severance of its government from all ecclesiastical and superstitious dominion—I dare not say how much of all this is owing to Thomas Paine, but I am inclined to think a good portion of it decidedly is. . . .

Thomas Paine had a noble personality, as exhibited in presence, face, voice, dress, manner, and what may be call'd his atmosphere and magnetism, especially the later years of his life. I am sure of it. . . .

. . . Thomas Paine, why are you not among us today? We need you so badly. We need your "Common Sense" in this "Crisis" through which we are passing. . We are clamoring for the "Rights of Man," we are still longing for "The Age of Reason." . . .

. . . Would you like to know, Thomas Paine, what happened to your remains? How they were denied at first Christian burial at New Rochelle, how they were interred on your own farm, the one the State of New York gave you as a token of appreciation? How your coffin was stolen one night and spirited away to your native England. Your skull and your bones disappeared and a small part of your brains and a few locks of your hair came back to America. . . . How you will laugh about your fellow rebels, about the "sons and daughters of the Revolution," whose great grand-children are not capable of conceiving the truth for which you so often were willing to die. . . .

. . . Dear Thomas Paine, they haunted you during your lifetime. Peace was not given unto you by your fellow citizens and your bones were scattered to the winds while the great truths of your books were carried all over the world, and your principles became the pillars of republics and of the world's humanitarian institutions.

Only a few years ago a magnificent picture of you was found, strangely enough by your friend, von der Weyde, in a little antique shop in the Rue de Seine in Paris, buried among old portraits. The proprietor did not know whom the picture represented. It is painted by F. de Bonville, a brother of Nicholas de Bonville, your old publisher and life-long friend.

New York has grown, Thomas Paine, it is the largest city of the world today. America has become the richest country of the universe, and has just emerged as victor from the world war. And things have happened here, and are happening daily. . . . ! You would turn in your grave, Thomas Paine, if you knew them, if indeed, the malice of men had left you a grave."

ANARCHY PLAN IN TIMES DENOUNCED

Proposed Disregard of U. S. Constitution by States Scored by Tannant.

(Seattle Union Record, November 26, 1919.)

E. Tappan Tannant, of Tacoma, sees grave danger in the suggestion of David Lawrence, in The Seattle Times, that the United States Supreme Court having upheld free speech, it is up to the states to take the people's rights from them. Lawrence's idea is that unconstitutional procedure may be waged until through the slow processes of appeals the states are forced to recognize the federal court's ruling. The proposal is characterized by Mr. Tannant as a most remarkable exposition of disrespect to the authority of the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. Tannant's letter follows:

"I am enclosing herewith a clipping from The Seattle Times of this date, being an article by David Lawrence on the 'I. W. W. Menace.' While I am an American citizen, and as such cannot approve any act of violence, whether it be the raiding of halls by parties not legally constituted or any other act of violence whatever, it seems strange that we learn of some of the most important transactions of this country only through articles which seem designed to mislead the general public and to encourage the illegal acts which have and are disgracing this country and our flag.

"The item in question has value for two reasons. First, it exposes the fact that within the past two weeks the Supreme Court of the United States has rendered a decision upholding the rights of free speech and the rights to express and promulgate 'radical' ideas, so long as violence or persuasion to violence is not resorted to.

"The decision clearly permits, under our constitution, the right of individuals and organizations to expound not only their ideas of proper government, but to give the right of free and unlimited distribution of literature designed to educate the people to these ideas, no matter as to how they may affect or seem to affect existing laws or conditions. In fact, the decision goes further and claims that this very right is the bulwark and safeguard of the republic. As the controlled press of the country seems to have, for some reason, failed to give general report of this very important decision, I would suggest that your paper give the same wider publicity, to the end that the public may be properly and reliably informed and the truth known.

"The second point of interest which the article brings out is contained in the suggestion that, now that the Constitution of the United States, federal authority and Congress have failed to provide a means of justifying the suppression of free speech and the promulgation of so called 'radical' literature, that the responsibility is up to the states. This, we consider, to be not only a very dangerous suggestion on the part of the writer to the Times, but a most remarkable exposition of disrespect to the authority of the Constitution of the United States. In other words, as I understand the article in question, he suggests that now that the way is not open to continue suppression and persecution through the federal authority, that the states are removed from that authority by one step of legislation, and that they may be able to continue the unconstitutional work, by taking advantage of the delays incident to the processes of law.

"In other words, that there yet remains a hope in his mind that the authority of the Constitution of the United States may continue to be violated through state authority, until through the processes of appeals the states may be brought to recognize the Constitution of the United States. Very naturally, municipal authority and the authority of counties and localities being yet further removed, may later be similiarly used, should occasion demand.

"Government Still Lives

"It seems to the writer that the decision, coming at this time, is of the greatest importance, for it should emphasize in the minds of the people that we have a Constitution and government, and that no man or association, no matter what may the title or condition,

has the right to take up to himself or itself the powers of authority of government until properly and legally delegated to do so.

"It also emphasizes that the activities of some of our local organizations, in raiding buildings and serving in capacities not authorized under the law, is not only a violation of the law and Constitution, but an admission of weakness in the government which they are supposed to consider strong. If those who claim to be the most loyal and law abiding citizens yield to illegal acts and admit by their acts the inability of constituted authority to run the state and government, what right have they to condemn the less enlightened portions of the community for seeming to lose faith in the government and of trying to take matters into their own hands.

"Make our government strong by a free and fearless exposition of the truth. You cannot educate a people through suppressive measures, and you cannot make a government strong by pretending, or acting the part that would indicate that you recognize a great and existing weakness.

"Give the government, federal law and free speech the right to render service to the people. If the state authorities are not sufficiently strong to enforce constitutional law, give them the right to first try, and if they need us, to help enforce the laws, we are ready to do our bit, but let us see to it that we do not weaken their hands through officious meddling and creating the impression that they do not have the power or ability to act constitutionally."

PREACHER INVENTED MOVIES

(The Dearborn Independent, October 4, 1919.)

Without the Rev. Hannibal Goodwin photography probably would not have been developed to the extent it is today. Without him it is doubtful if there would be motion pictures today, yet it is a question whether any of the great producers of the photoplay who have made millions upon millions of dollars in the last ten years or one person out of ten thousand of those who go to the "movies" know of Hannibal Goodwin and his work.

The Rev. Mr. Goodwin was pastor of a little church in Newark, New Jersey. His pay was small, barely enough to support his family. He was a great, big, kindly man. Nature intended him for a scientist. Conditions made him a clergyman. He looked after his little

flock, visited the sick and helped the poor and did his full duty, but he loved to climb to the garret of his little house and work out problems in chemistry.

When he got into that garret he forgot the world. His wife or his daughter might call him and he might answer mechanically, but it is doubtful if he heard them. He would forget his meals, possibly some engagement, so absorbed would he become. Sometimes he would climb into the garret early Sunday morning and when hours later he would appear in the pulpit his hands would be stained with the chemicals he had been using. Once he went into the pulpit with his vestments discolored by the acids. He did not know it.

In that garret, the preacher-scientist developed the photographic film.

Success with his invention brought sorrow to the clergyman. It was in 1887 that he completed his work on the film. Whatever his dreams of fortune, they were shattered. A photographic company attempted to prevent Goodwin from obtaining a patent. The company was rich. The clergyman was poor. A man who is poor has a tremendous handicap in such a legal fight as the one that followed. A rich corporation can hire lawyers of fine ability. The law is very slow.

The suit became a fearful burden to the preacher. Year after year the case dragged on. When the case had been in the courts thirteen years the Rev. Mr. Goodwin died. He was poor. He would not have been so poor had he never invented the photographic film. Possibly the struggle to carry on the suit and to gain what he believed was his own shortened his life. Trouble, anxiety and disappointment piled on disappointment are not conducive of good health.

After the clergyman died his rights to the film were sold to a company. His widow got stock in this concern in return for the sale of the invention. Years passed and the lawsuit went from court to court. Twenty-six years after the Goodwin invention was perfected, a decision was handed down supporting all of the Goodwin claims and declaring the company that had fought the clergyman from the first to be infringing the Hannibal Goodwin patent.

Hannibal Goodwin's widow was then past 80. His daughter was 60 years old. Money could not compensate them for all the years that were gone, the years of disappointment, deferred hope and poverty.

FROM THE PORTLAND NEWS
Jan 9-1916
SATTERFIELD

"FORD AND HIS PEACE SHIP"

By Frank Bonville.

"Henry Ford is a traitor and a mountebank. He is a traitor to his class, for he has betrayed them to the working people by bribes of higher wages and better working conditions than legitimate industry is able to concede. That he is a mountebank, and a supremely egotistical one at that, he has shown time and again by his lurid and shameless methods of self advertising.

"Of that method his so-called "Peace Ship" is perhaps the most startling example. Everybody on the "inside" knows that that expedition was conceived and executed not with the slightest expectation of bringing the war to a close, but solely to advertise the man and his wares."

The above quoted speech, recently uttered in a sneering tone by a journalistic acquaintance of mine, with a penchant for stocks and bonds and an aversion for overalls and calloused hands, probably epitomizes the sentiment existing towards Henry Ford in those choice circles where conversation is chiefly of money, how to keep money —and of how to worst and ruin those who would disturb them in their manners and methods of planting and reaping the golden harvests. Indeed, I venture to assert positively, at the risk of seeming dogmatic, that the viewpoint of my friend the journalist concerning Henry Ford and his "Peace Ship" is the viewpoint of ninety-nine per cent. of the so-called capitalistic class.

They ridicule him. They blackguard him. Not because they believe him insincere. Not because they despise him, but because they fear him. And as the months lengthen into years, they will grow to fear him more and more.

We are still too close to the awful cataclysm of the late war to see it clearly, in all its monstrous proportions. As it recedes from us with the passage of time, we shall gain a perspective, then we shall begin to realize how mad, how utterly brutish, was that saturnalia of blood and tears.

In some fifty thousand American homes there hangs a service flag bearing upon its field of blue a star of gold, a star sacred to the memory of some beloved youth who gave his life upon the battlefields of Europe—a sacrifice upon the alter of his country, yes, but also a sacrifice upon the alter of the grim God of War; a sacrifice which might have been averted had but a small percentage of the millionaires and multi-millionaires of the world cried out in concert with Henry Ford:

"Enough of slaughter! This war must cease! Our boys must come out of the trenches by Christmas!"

But Henry Ford stood alone, insofar as those who control the destinies of industry, and therefore of the world, are concerned. If any among them sympathized with him in the innermost chambers of his heart, such an one was too cowardly to speak, but shrank behind his bulwarks of gold and watched the dance of death go merrily on.

No! Henry Ford and his "Peace Ship" will not be forgotten either by the world at large or by that compartively small class of privileged persons whom the world is fond of referring to as Captains of Industry.

More and more it must be borne in upon the thinkers of the world, in high places, as well as in low, that when Henry Ford set sail for Europe with his peace expedition, he embarked upon a tremendously practical, as well as tremendously humane project. In the face of adverse criticism, on the part of a press subsidized by outraged Capital, he seemed to fail, yet he did not fail. For he planted the seeds of a tree of brotherly love and forbearance that must and will bear fruit in the fullness of time, when the harvest season draws near.

Henry Ford, the blessed "impractical visionary," the man of genius who loves his fellow men constructively and aggressively, will hold a place in the future of the race that will shine as a mighty star of righteousness, a light of peace to good men, a searing flame of torment to that breed of men who would live out of the sweat of another's brow.

MR. FORD'S OWN PAGE

(The Dearborn Independent, August 2, 1919.)

. . . We ought not to forget that wars are a manufactured evil and are made according to a definite technique. A campaign for war is made upon as definite lines as a campaign for any other purpose. First, the people are worked upon. By clever tales that would be worthier the dime novel than the journals of civilization, the people's suspicions are aroused toward the nation against whom war is desired. . . .

. . . All you need for this are a few agents with much cleverness and no conscience, a press whose interest is locked up with the interests that will be benefited by war, and then the "overt act," so much spoken of, will soon appear. It is no trick at all to get an "overt act" once you get the hatred of two nations to the proper pitch. We ought not to forget that wars are sometimes assisted into existence by men whose business demands it. There were men in every country who were glad to see the recent war begin

and sorry to see it stop. Hundreds of American fortunes date from the Civil War; tens of thousands of new fortunes will date from the European War. Nobody attempts any longer to deny that war is a profitable business for those who like that kind of money. War is an orgy of money, just as it is an orgy of blood. Everybody knows that by this time. The explanations of the fact may be new; the fact itself is as old as war.

. . . There is less unity in the world today, if you allow the influence of the hate-makers to shape your mind, than there was at the height of the war. . . . But what do we see now? One party works deftly to renew the Japanese war scare. Another moves dexterously to revive the waning enthusiasm for a military aggression upon Mexico. One party would have us beware of England as a nation never to be trusted under any consideration. Another would have us regard France as too materialistic for our friendship. While others would fan any chance spark they may find of distrust of Italy. And if they fail here—although they do not wholly fail in any of these—there is always Russia left.

Let us not forget how the last war was made. Let us not be blind to the fact that the same tactics are being played today. In our eagerness to forget the war, let us not forget that the forces which produced the war still exist and are at work among us.

Some of us took a good deal of criticism at one time by intimating that profits had a considerable bearing on some men's patriotism—that is, upon their desire for war which they invariably called "patriotism." And we ought not to forget that the lust for war money is not dead yet. That is a lust which can never be satisfied even by a glut of profits. Thousands upon thousands in our own country, not to speak of others, have had a taste of that kind of money and they would not be averse to more from the same source. Building up a military establishment can provide war profits for a number of years before the war. But when the establishment is complete, then the continuance of profits demands that it be taken out on the field of battle and knocked to pieces again. And here is where Greed has a hand in producing war.

The same forces which menaced the world in 1914 and the years preceding are still here. Let us not forget it. . . .

JUSTICE FOR THE COLORED RACE

How He Can Get It

[This was copied from a leaflet, thousands of which were distributed in the State of Washington.]

Two lynchings a week—one every three or four days—that is the rate at which the people in this "land of the free and home of the brave" have been killing colored men and women for the past thirty years—3,224 Negroes known to have been put to death by mobs in this country since 1889, and put to death with every kind of torture that human fiends could invent.

Even during the war, while colored soldiers were being obliged to "fight for democracy" abroad, ninety-two of their race were lynched at home.

The wrongs of the Negro in the United States are not confined to lynchings, however. When allowed to live and work for the community, he is subjected to constant humiliation, injustice and discrimination. In the cities he is forced to live in the meanest districts, where his rent is double and tripled, while conditions of health and safety are neglected in favor of the white sections. In many states he is obliged to ride in special "Jim Crow" cars, hardly fit for cattle. Almost everywhere all semblance of political rights is denied him.

("The normal average death rate of males in a city is about 147.10 per 1,000; for Negroes, 287.10 per 1,000."—New York Times, February 22, 1919.)

The Colored Worker Everywhere Unfairly Treated

When the Negro goes to look for work he meets with the same systematic discrimination. Thousands of jobs are closed to him solely on account of his color. He is considered only fit for the most menial occupations. In many cases, he has to accept a lower wage than is paid to white men for the same work.* Everywhere the odds are against him in the struggle for existence.

Throughout this land of liberty, so-called, the Negro worker is treated as an inferior; he is underpaid in his work and overcharged in his rent; he is kicked about, cursed and spat upon; in short, he is treated, not as a human being, but as an animal, a beast of burden for the ruling class. When he tries to improve his condition,

*The wages of colored kitchen workers in New York City average $20 a month lower than white employees.

he is shoved back into the mire of degradation and poverty and told to "keep his place."

How can the Negro combat this widespread injustice? How can he, not only put a stop to lynchings, but force the white race to grant him equal treatment? How can he get his rights as a human being?

Protests, petitions and resolutions will never accomplish anything. It is useless to waste time and money on them. The government is in the hands of the ruling class of white men and will do as they wish. No appeal to the political powers will ever secure justice for the Negro.

The Master Class Fears the Organized Worker

He has, however, one weapon that the master class fears—the power to fold his arms and refuse to work for the community until he is guaranteed fair treatment. Remember how alarmed the South became over the emigration of colored workers two years ago, and what desperate means were used to try to keep them from leaving the mills and cotton fields? The only power of the Negro is his power as a worker; his only weapon is the strike. Only by organizing and refusing to work for those who abuse him can he put an end to the injustice and oppression he now endures.

The colored working men and women of the United States must organize in defense of their rights. They must join together in labor unions so as to be able to enforce their demands for an equal share of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." When they are in a position to say to any community, "If you do not stop discrimination against the colored race, we will stop working for you," the hidden forces behind the government will see to it that lynchings cease and discrimination comes to an end. Only by threatening to withdraw their labor power and thereby cripple industry and agriculture can the Negroes secure equal treatment with other workers.

The Workers of Every Race Must Join Together

The workers of every race and nationality must join in one common group against their one common enemy—the employer—so as to be able to defend themselves and one another. Protection for the working class lies in complete solidarity of the workers, without regard to race, creed, sex or color. . . .

Trade Unions Do Not Want the Negro.

Most American labor organizations, however, shut their doors to the colored worker. The American Federation of Labor excludes him from many of its unions. In those to which he is admitted, he is treated as an inferior. The NEGRO has no chance in the old-

time trade unions. They do not want him. They admit him only under compulsion and treat him with contempt. Their officials, who discourage strikes for higher wages or shorter hours, are always ready, as in the case of the Switchmen's Union, to permit a strike aimed to prevent the employment of colored men. . . .

. . . The Industrial Workers of the World. The first section of its By-Laws provides that "no working man or woman shall be excluded from membership because of creed or color." This principle has been scrupulously lived up to since the organization was founded. In the I. W. W. the colored worker, man or woman, is on an equal footing with every other worker. He has the same voice in determining the policies of the organization, and his interests are protected as zealously as those of any other member. . . .

. . . All the workers in each industry, whatever their particular line of work may be, into One Big Industrial Union. In this way, the industrial power of the workers is combined, and, when any of them has a disagreement with his employer, they are backed by the united support of All the workers in that industry. . . .

. . . Do not believe the lies being told about the I. W. W. by the hired agents of the capitalists—the press, preachers and politicians. They are paid to deceive the workers and lead them astray. They are hired to throw dust in their eyes because the master class does not dare to let them know the truth. . . .

. . . We therefore urge you to join with your fellow workers of every race in the ONE BIG UNION OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.

1001 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Workers' Halls, with Reading Rooms, at 119 S. Throop Street and 951 W. Madison Street.

(NOTE—The I. W. W. admits to membership every wage worker, man or woman, young or old, skilled or unskilled. Its plan of organization includes all workers. No matter what your occupation, if you work for wages, you can get a union card in the I. W. W.)

(The One Big Union, Aug. 1919.)

By C. E. Payne.

. . . No member of the working class who can write well enough to be understood should fail to send in any report he may have knowledge of regarding working class activity and industrial happenings. . . .

(Same paper.)
By John Sandgren.

. . . The "One Big Union" movement now sweeping over the English-speaking world as well as other parts of the world. . . .

(Same paper.)
By Justus Ebert.

. . . What was the crime of the I. W. W. at the beginning of the war in the copper and lumber camps of the West and Northwest? Why, it practised mass action—mass industrial strikes, mass demonstrations, mass picketing, mass organization of all the miners and lumber workers, whether skilled or unskilled, organized or unorganized. Logically, it was for this that the I. W. W. and its sympathizers were deported en masse at Bisbee, and arrested, persecuted, sentenced and jailed en masse at Seattle, Chicago, Butte and elsewhere!

(Same paper.)

After the war is over, after the slaughter is done, after the people are ruined, after the victory's won, Labor will go on drudging, wondering what it was for, paying for generations, after the war.

(Same paper.)
By Abner Woodruff.

. . . The Industrial Workers of the World have seen the present situation developing through many years and have made an effort to prepare for its coming, but in the face of a mad world, . . .

(Same paper.)
By John Pancner.

. . . There are about 1,800 or more prisoners at the United States prisons today. Many of them are young soldiers, who committed some trifling offense for which they were court-martialed and given long terms in prison, . . .

(Same paper.)
By George Andreytchine.

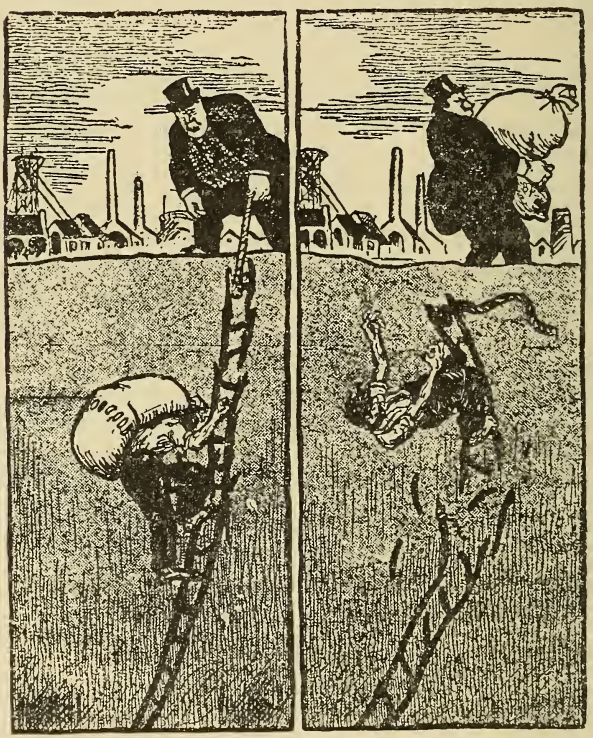
. . . The General Labor Confederation is pledged to a direct struggle against capitalism and its weapon . . .

(Same paper.)
By Frederick A. Blossom.

. . . Craft unionism must go because, as long as it lasts, wage slavery will last; as long as it lasts, the workers will be weakened in their daily and hourly struggle with their exploiters; as long as it lasts, the workers will continue to be fooled and tricked, misled

and betrayed by shrewd politicians manipulating the complicated machinery of trade unionism. As long as craft unionism lasts, the workers, instead of being united against their common enemy, will be divided among themselves by the false divisions of medieval craft distinctions. Craft unionism is the friend of the employing class and therefore, the enemy of labor. . . .

SCHEMERS AND DREAMERS.



WITH DROPS OF BLOOD THE HISTORY OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD HAS BEEN WRITTEN

(Melting Pot, Nov. 1919.)

Ever since the I. W. W. was organized in June, 1905, there has been an inquisitorial campaign against its life and growth, inaugurated by the Chambers of Commerce, profiteers. . . .

. . . The Industrial Workers of the World is a labor organization composed of sober, honest, industrious men and women. Its chief purposes are to abolish the system of wage slavery and to improve the conditions of those who toil. . . .

. . . I. W. W. MEMBERS have been murdered . . . imprisoned . . . tarred and feathered . . . deported . . . starved . . . beaten . . . denied the right of citizenship . . . exiled . . . their homes invaded . . . private property and papers seized . . . denied the privilege of defense . . . held in exorbitant bail . . . subjected to involuntary servitude . . . kidnapped . . . subjected to cruel and unusual punishment . . . "framed" and unjustly accused . . . excessively fined . . . died in jail waiting for trial . . . driven insane through persecution . . . denied the use of the mails . . . denied the right of free speech . . . denied the right of free press . . . denied the right of free assembly . . . denied every privilege guaranteed by the Bill of Rights . . . denied the inherent rights proclaimed by the Declaration of Independence—Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness.

I. W. W. Halls, Offices and Headquarters have been raided.

I. W. W. property, books, pamphlets, stamps, literature, office fixtures have been unlawfully seized.

I. W. W. as an organization and its membership have been viciously maligned, vilified and persecuted.

The charges set forth in this indictment would count for nothing unless evidence and proof were at hand to sustain them. A record of every charge can be found in the annals of the press, the court records of the land, the report of the Commission on Industrial Relations, and other reports of the Government of the United States.

We charge that I. W. W. members have been murdered, and mention here a few of those who have lost their lives:

Joseph Michalish was shot to death by a mob of so-called citizens.

Michael Hoey was beaten to death in San Diego.

Samuel Chinn was so brutally beaten in the county jail at Spokane, Washington, that he died from the injuries.

Joseph Hillstrom was judicially murdered within the walls of the penitentiary at Salt Lake City, Utah.

Anna Lopeza, a textile worker, was shot and killed, and two other fellow workers were murdered during the strike at Lawrence, Massachusetts.

Frank Little, a cripple, was lynched by hirelings of the Copper Trust at Butte, Montana.

John Looney, A. Robinowitz, Hugo Gerlot, Gustav Johnson, Felix Baron and others were killed by a mob of Lumber Trust gunmen on the steamer "Verona" at the dock at Everett, Washington.

J. A. Kelly was arrested and re-arrested at Seattle, Washington, finally died from the effects of the frightful treatment he received.

Four members of the I. W. W. were killed at Grabow, Louisiana, where thirty were shot and seriously wounded.

Two members were dragged to death behind an automobile at Ketchikan, Alaska.

These are but a few of the many who have given up their lives on the altar of Greed, sacrificed in the age-long struggle for Industrial Freedom.

We charge that many thousands of members of this organization have been imprisoned, on most occasions arrested without warrant and held without charge. To verify this statement it is but necessary that you read the report of the Commission on Industrial Relations wherein is given testimony of those who know of conditions at Lawrence, Massachusetts, where nearly 900 men and women were thrown into prison during the Textile Workers' strike at that place. This same report recites the fact that during the Silk Workers' strike at Paterson, New Jersey, nearly 1,900 men and women were cast into jail without charge or reason. Throughout the northwest these kinds of outrages have been continually perpetrated against members of the I. W. W. County jails and city prisons in nearly every state in the Union have held or are holding members of this organization.

We charge that members of the I. W. W. have been tarred and feathered. Frank H. Meyers was tarred and feathered by a gang of prominent citizens at North Yakima, Washington. D. S. Dietz was tarred and feathered by a mob led by representatives of the Lumber Trust at Sedro Wooley, Washington. John L. Metzen, attorney for the Industrial Workers of the World, was tarred and feathered and severely beaten by a mob of citizens at Staunton, Illinois. At Tulsa, Oklahoma, a mob of bankers and other business men gathered up seventeen members of the I. W. W., loaded them in automobiles, carried them out of town to a patch of woods, and there tarred and feathered and beat them with ropes.

We charge that members of the Industrial Workers of the World have been deported, and cite the cases of Bisbee, Arizona, where 1,164 miners, many of them members of the I. W. W., and their friends, were dragged out of their homes, loaded upon box cars, and sent out of the camp. They were confined for months at Columbus, New Mexico. Many cases are now pending against the copper companies and business men of Bisbee. A large number of members were deported from Jerome, Arizona. Seven members of the I. W. W. were deported from Florence, Colorado, and were lost for days in the woods. Tom Lassiter, a crippled news vender, was taken out in the middle of the night and badly beaten by a mob for selling the "Liberator" and other radical papers.

We charge that members of the I. W. W. have been cruelly and inhumanly beaten. Hundreds of members can show scars upon their lacerated bodies that were inflicted upon them when they were compelled to run the gauntlet. Joe Marko and many others were treated in this fashion at San Diego, California. James Rowan was nearly beaten to death at Everett, Washington. At Lawrence, Massachusetts, the thugs of the Textile Trust beat men and women who had been forced to go on strike to get a little more of the good things of life. The shock and cruel whipping which they gave one little Italian woman caused her to give premature birth to a child. At Red Lodge, Montana, a member's home was invaded and he was hung by the neck before his screaming wife and children. At Franklin, New Jersey, August 29, 1917, John Avila, an I. W. W., was taken in broad daylight by the chief of police and an auto load of business men to a woods near the town and there hung to a tree. He was cut down before death ensued and badly beaten. It was five hours before Avila regained consciousness, after which the town "judge" sentenced him to three months at hard labor.

We charge that members of the I. W. W. have been starved. This statement can be verified by the conditions existing in most any county jail where members of the I. W. W. are confined. A very recent instance is at Topeka, Kansas, where members were compelled to go on a hunger strike as a means of securing food for themselves that would sustain life. Members have been forced to resort to the hunger strike as a means of getting better food in many places.

We charge that the members of the I. W. W. have been held in exorbitant bail. As an instance there is the case of Pietro Pierre held in the county jail at Topeka, Kansas. His bond was fixed at $5,000, and when the amount was tendered it was immediately raised to $10,000. This is only one of the many instances that could be recorded.

I. W. W. have been compelled to submit to involuntary servi-

tude. This does not refer to members confined in the penitentiaries, but we would call the reader's attention to an I. W. W. member under arrest at Birmingham, Alabama, taken from the prison and placed on exhibition at a fair given in that city where admission of twenty-five cents was charged to see the I. W. W.

We charge that members of the I. W. W. have been kidnapped. To prove this assertion Wm. D. Haywood was carried from his home in Denver, Colorado, to Boise, Idaho, where he was held in prison 18 months until finally acquitted of the charge of murder preferred against him. Frank Little was taken from his bed at midnight by masked Copper Trust gunmen, dragged with ropes behind an automobile to the Milwaukee Bridge at Butte, Mont., and there hung. Geo. Speed and Wm. Thorne were kidnapped at Aberdeen, Washington. Many other similar cases have occurred.

I. W. W. have suffered cruel and unusual punishment. At Fresno, California, where the jail was crowded with members, the Fire Department was called and a stream of water was turned upon the helpless men. Their only protection was mattresses and blankets—one man had his eye torn out by the water. This method of treatment was also adopted at San Diego, California.

We charge that members of this organization have been unjustly accused and framed. This statement is proved by the present case against Pietro Pierre and R. J. Bobba, the latter out on bond, the former now confined in Topeka, Kansas, jail. Charles Krieger has been held for months in jail at Tulsa, Oklahoma. He is guiltless of any crime except of being a member of the I. W. W.

Col. Robt. G. Ingersoll's

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THE CRUCIBLE
1330 FIRST AVENUE SEATTLE

THE NAVY LEAGUE UNMASKED

Speech of Hon. Clyde H. Tavenner of Illinois in the House of Representatives, December 15, 1915. (Including Remarks of May 3, 1916, on same subject.)

Washington, Government Printing Office, 1916.
41543-15731.

Mr. Tavenner. Preparation for war means an increased burden of taxes for everyone, and suffering and misery on every hand. . . .

If you had an investment of $40.00 in a share of Bethlehem Steel at the beginning of the war, your profit because of war would have been $34. By this we obtain some idea as to the staggering profits that accrued to the Wall Street war trust magnates. It is not to their financial interest that the United States shall not become involved in the European war, but that it shall become involved. . . .

I want to read something from the report of an official Government investigation as to the working conditions at one of the plants receiving a large part of the Government business—the Bethlehem Steel Co.

The inquiry was made by the United States Bureau of Labor in 1910, under the direction of Ethelbert Stewart, a special agent of the Labor Bureau at the time, who bore the reputation of being one of the most experienced economic investigators in the country.

The Government investigators revealed this:

That out of every 100 men, 29 were working 7 days every week.

That out of every 100 men 43, including these 29, were working some Sundays in the month.

That out of every 100 men, 51 were working 12 hours a day.

That out of every 100 men, 25 were working 12 hours a day 7 days a week.

That out of every 100 men, 46 were earning less than $2 a day.

I believe that if this Republic is in danger, it is in danger not from the peoples beyond the seas, but from a clique of men within this country who would tax the people until their backs break. But what are the facts? When war with Spain was imminent the three concerns in this country which have a monopoly of the manufacture of armor plate got together and practically issued an ultimatum to their own Government, the United States Government, that they would not manufacture a single piece of armor plate unless we should

agree to pay them $100 a ton more than the price fixed by Congress.

According to the report of the Commission on Industrial Relations, between one-third and one-fourth of the male workers 18 years of age and over in factories and mines earn less than $10 per week, while from two-thirds to three-fourths earn less than $15.00 per week.

AN UNNECESSARY BURDEN

(Union Record, January 14, 1920.)

(Editorial by Dr. J. P. Warbasse.)

The people in the United States pay salesmen $1,000,000,000 a year to sell things. Producers and merchants spend another $1,000,000,000 advertising the things we buy. Added to the burdens which the consumers already bear are these two billion dollars, which they pay largely for being persuaded to buy things they do not need or which they would buy anyway.

Most any day the advertisement of a brand of cigarettes, which costs $1,000 for one insertion in a single paper, can be seen. The cigarette business of the United States has been created by advertising. The United States government, the Red Cross and the Y. M. C. A. co-operated with the Tobacco Trust in its attempt to make cigarette fiends out of our boys whom the government conscripted; and they came pretty near putting over a 100 per cent program.

The consumers bear this burden of advertising; and they go one step further, and permit themselves to be persuaded into paying money for their own debauching. They also do the utterly absurd thing of paying this extra cost for what they would buy without salesmanship.

Prudent people buy fire insurance. This prudence is testified to by the fact that the American public pays $500,000,000 annually for fire insurance. But nearly 25 per cent of this sum, or $125,000,000, goes to agents. That enormous sum is what they pay agents for selling them what they want.

The people of the United States spend $100,000,000 annually for typewriters. The cost of selling these is over 40 per cent, or $40,000,000. The machine for which the consumer pays $100 is a $60 typewriter, with $40 tacked on to the cost for paying the sales organization which induced him to buy that particular brand.

Of the $40,000,000 which are spent annually in the United States for adding machines, 45 per cent, or $18,000,000, is selling expense.

These are enough examples of our glorious 100 per cent business

system. Our officials, the press, and the great financial powers which control them demand that we loyally and patriotically support this system.

Do you know what they are doing to people who do no more than point out the futility and absurdity of this sort of thing and advocate a way out? They are sending them to jail, and deporting them.

ATTORNEY GENERAL NOT TO PROSECUTE

Washington, Jan. 7.—(United Press.)—A plea that the government take immediate steps to enable destitute wives and children of deported "reds" to join their husbands and fathers was laid before government officials today by Miss Helen Todd of the Women's Committee of New York.

Dependents of the Russians who were deported on the Buford, December 27, are eager that they also should be sent to Russia, Miss Todd said. She asked that the government care for them while they remain here.

MILLIONS WILL BE USED IN FILM WAR

Atlantic City, N. J., Jan. 14.—(United Press.)—Members of the Associated First Pictures, Inc., meeting here today, voted to increase the organization's capital stock from $6,400,000 to $20,000,000.

The fund it was said, will be used as a "war chest" to fight four great motion picture corporations alleged to be backed by Wall Street interests and to plan a monopoly of the motion picture business. The Assciated Organization, according to reports, plans to build and buy movie houses in every state.

Organization of the new corporation was to be perfected today when directors were to elect officers. The four "Wall Street" organizations were said to have a capital stock of $40,000,000 and plan to increase it in order to buy additional theaters. The new organization, through its affiliation with the First National Exhibitors circuit, will have control of productions featuring Charles Chaplin, Mrs. Charles Chaplin (Mildred Harris), Norma Talmadge, Constance Talmadge, Anita Stewart, Marshall Neilan, Charles Ray, Catherine McDonald, Henry Lehrman and King Vidor.

GRIT
MAY 6, 1917
TAKE OFF THAT FLAG!
FOOD SPECULATOR
U.S.
PROFITS
PROFITS

"TRAITOR"

TO DISTRACT ATTENTION

(Gale's Magazine, January, 1920.)

I. W. W. Official Bulletin, Butte, Mont., U. S. A.—The oil barons and other exploiters of the riches of Mexico are at the same little game they have tried several times before. They are trying to stir up a war with Mexico so that they can follow up the invading army with their agents to steal and grab the natural resources of that country that are not already within their clutches. They would like another slaughterfest of this kind to draw the workers' attention away from their own class war with the masters, and have an excuse for keeping a large standing army ever ready to shoot down the workers when they revolt against unbearable conditions in the industries.

I. W. W. Not "Enemy" of Government

The I. W. W. is not an anti-government organization. The I. W. W. does not advocate the overthrow of political governments. It devotes all its time and energies in organizing the workers on the industrial field with but the one object in view—the capture of the industries by the workers to be run for the workers. Industry has been stolen from the workers and its ownership is centralized in the hands of a few industrial overlords. The I. W. W. will organize all the workers within these industries and take back what has been stolen from them and run industry so that the workers on every job will have the full product of their toil. Our bourgeois opponents say that industry and political government under the present system are separate, the political government being in no way controlled by the owners of industry; therefore, they cannot consistently say that the capture of the stolen industries by the workers mean an overthrow of political government.—Exchange.

(Seattle Union Record, June 19, 1919.)

(By the United Press.)

. . . An address by Jack Kavanagh, president of the British Columbia Federation. "They dare not put martial law into effect in Winnipeg or Vancouver, for they do not know which way the soldiers will shoot," said Kavanagh. "The government does not trust its troops," he said.

"The apex of capitalistic government reached the height of its development during the war. Every action taken by the Ottawa government toward suppression in Winnipeg will but hasten the downfall of the masters," he said. . . .

Kavanagh outlined the general strike situation in Vancouver and

Winnipeg, "The only good the machine guns mounted in Vancouver have done," he said, "is to provide amusement for the strikers."

"A strike where the worker refuses to break the peace is placing all the onus on our opponents," he said, "and they are getting hysterical." . . .

. . . "They have threatened me with murder." . . .

THE REASONS FOR THE CRIME AGAINST RUSSIA

(Gale's Magazine, December, 1919.)

There are 6,700,000,000 reasons why international capitalism hates Bolshevism and every one of them has a $ mark before it.

$2,000,000,000 was loaned the Czar from Russia, Brussels, Amsterdam, London and New York before the war.

$4,700,000,000 more was loaned him between October 1914 and October 1915, according to the president of the Russian Chamber of Commerce in Paris.

There are your 6,700,000,000 reasons for intervention in Russia.

And don't forget how this money was spent. Most of it was used by the Czar's army in butchering Russian peasants whenever they dared rebel. But a lot of it, too, was spent in New York cabarets by titled and epauleted Russian army officers who were living in sumptuous splendor on the Czar's borrowed gold. Jack Carney calls attention to the fact that "while the soldiers of Russia were being shot down by the German soldiers, owing to lack of ammunition, Russian officers were themselves spending thousands of dollars with American actresses!"

Now, when Soviet Russia refuses to pay these debts of the Czar and his drunken diplomats and profligates . . . the United States sends its boys in Khaki to kill the men who overthrew such a wretched reign!

(The Crucible, December, 1919.)

Religion has never been a preventative of crime.

Love is the power that can reform the world, and love needs no religion.

Hate lurks behind religion and is guilty of more crime than infidelity ever was.

Many good people are religious, but they could be as good and have no religion.

The oil king and bank king are fine examples of religious profiteers.

Food profiteers and rent hogs are as a rule members of some religious organization.

Statistics have shown that eighty-five per cent. of convicted murderers are religious.

Religion cannot regenerate the world; for religion is founded on ignorance and faith.

The infamous Packer's Trust, of Chicago, is made up of men who promote church graft.

Religion does not prevent the manufacture of murder implements for the use of murderers.

Religious people are just as anxious to exploit labor as are those who have no religion, if not more so.

Department store corporations which amass millions on the slavery of poorly paid shop girls; are noted for their support of religious grafters.

Religion does not give men the ability to carry their illy gotten wealth with them when they die. It must be left behind for the benefit of lawyers and courts.

(The Socialist Review, December, 1919.)

"One-sixth of one per cent. of the people own more than 25 per cent of the private wealth of Australia."

"President C. F. Kenney of District No. 17, in the West Virginia coal fields, writing to Woodrow Wilson, declares: "The coal miners of the country have not received a cent of wage increase for two full years."

"Eugene V. Debs was sentenced to ten years imprisonment, Victor L. Berger, Adolph Germer, the National Executive Secretary, Louis Engdahl, editor of the party paper, William Kruse, secretary of the Young People's Socialist League, and Irwin Tucker received twenty-year sentences, while some 2,000 Socialists in all were arrested because of their opinion."—Harry W. Laidler.

HANDS OFF SOVIET RUSSIA

(The Class Struggle, November, 1919.)

The imperialists of the world are continuing their infamous armed intervention of Soviet Russia. . . .

All this is being done because the workers and peasants of Russia have cast off the yoke of exploitation and oppression and have devoted themselves to the task of reconstructing their life on such foundations as will eliminate all oppression of the poor by the rich, all exploitation of the toilers by the capitalists. That is why the capitalist countries, where all the power is concentrated in the hands of the

big commercial and financial interests, are waging this predatory war against Soviet Russia. Defending their class in Russia they are thereby protecting their own interests, for they know that the example set by the Russian workers will inevitably be followed by the workers of their own countries. . . . .

American workers, you must realize this and bear it firmly in mind. You must know that every American soldier sailing for Russia, goes there to shed the blood of the Russian workers and peasants who are now engaged in a desperate struggle against the capitalists of the world—those brigands of the international highways. You must bear in mind that every rifle, every cannon, every machine gun which is being sent from the United States to Russia means death for many Russian workers and peasants who are sacrificing themselves in order that the workers of the world over may be liberated from the yoke of international capital.

Workers of America! it is not sufficient to know and to bear all this in mind—you must act accordingly. Your slogan must be: "Not a Soldier for War against Soviet Russia, not a Cent, not a Rifle to help wage this war."

This slogan has already been adopted by the British, French and Italian workers. In Great Britain, in France, and in Italy, the workers are refusing to load ships with ammunition and provisions destined for the ports of Soviet Russia. The soldiers are refusing to go to the Russian fronts.

American workers, you must follow their example! To every invitation to play the part of Cain towards your Russian brothers, to ever request of the American government to enlist for active service in Russia, or to load ships for the bloodstained Russian White Army, there must be one answer: "Hands off Soviet Russia!" The Communist Labor Party of the United States of America.

(Seattle Union Record, July 19, 1919.)

Wells and . . . Eugene V. Debs . . . write friend. From Hulet M. Wells, a past president of the council, now serving the first months of a two-year sentence on McNeil's Island for alleged interference with the draft law, the following letter written to a Seattle friend was read: "I will now try for the second time to write you a letter that will be allowed to reach you. My first one was censored, so I am copying it, leaving out the sentences said to be objectionable. I have now been a prisoner for three weeks, but it seems much longer. Prisons may not be as bad as they were in other lands and other times—and then again they may be worse—anyway a prison is a prison. . . . . The Liberator is a pure delight to me but I will see

it no more for the next two years, as it is not allowed in here. Mr. Vanderveer brought me over some pamphlets, including Arthur Ransome's 'Open Letter to America,' but I was not allowed to have them. . . . . It is against the rule to have a pencil or blank paper in our cells, so it is impossible to do any studying. We cannot mingle with each other in a common corridor as we did in the county jail. Sam (Sadler) and I are together in a cell about seven feet square. We cannot sit on our bunks, as we are not allowed to let them down till night. We have stools to sit on. . . . We have to work at least eight hours every day at hard manual labor. . . . We receive no telegrams and could not have answered it if we had, but appreciate it just the same. There are many things I would like to say, but cannot. Kind regards to all you folks. "HULET."

From Theodore Debs, Gene's brother, the following letter was read: "Since Gene's removal to Atlanta Prison . . . . He is allowed to receive no Socialist books, papers or pamphlets, even if sent by the publishers. Packages of all descriptions are under the ban. Gene is employed in the clothing department. He works from 8 a. m. to noon. One hour is allowed for dinner. Returns to the shop at 1 o'clock and works until 3:30 p. m. Twenty minutes are allowed for recreation. Supper is then served and at 5 o'clock sharp he is locked in his cell, where he remains until 7 o'clock the next morning. Fourteen consecutive hours every day in the week and every week in the month in a hot hell hole of a southern prison. This is death by slow torture, whatever the officials at Washington may call it. The object of his secret removal to the Atlanta Prison is no longer a mystery—it is quite obvious. They may, and probably will, break his body and shatter his health, but, damn them, they will never break his spirit! Nothing that I have sent Gene in the way of books and papers reach him and I have an idea that your package fared no better. "THEODORE."

(Seattle Union Record, July 19, 1919.)

Rev. T. H. Simpson, lumberjack missionary of Aberdeen, who probably has more personal acquaintance with the "Wobbly" than any other Presbyterian minister in the state, told his brethren in an address delivered . . . . that "it will do us no good to talk against the I. W. W. until we are willing to make ourselves martyrs as they do. It is no use to talk of saving a man's soul until you talk of doing something to save his body. They are "Stealing Christ." In recognition of the fact that the name of Christ usually draws applause from an I. W. W. meeting, while mention of the church is hissed, Mr. Simpson warned his hearers that "the I. W. W. is stealing Christ from the church.

FROM THE FORD TIMES, FEBRUARY 1916.

The demand of "Preparedness" on the American Farmer

DETROIT JOURNAL
MAY 14 1917.

LO! THE POOR RICH MAN

THE ART OF STARVATION

By Scott Nearing

(Seattle Union Record, August 6, 1919.)

Civilization is outraged by the starvation of millions of Austrians, Russians and German women and children. Liberal thought and humanitarian instinct unite in their protest against it. Yet starvation is one of the arts of civilization. Five thousand years ago starvation was used as a method of enriching the King of Egypt. . . . .

. . . THE WORKERS' SHARE OF THE GREAT VICTORY WAS SMALL

By Francis Ahern

(British Columbia Federationist, July 18, 1919.)

Now that the war is over we are able to balance accounts and see how we, in Australia, came out of the bloody business. Sixty thousand of our manhood have been slain, double that number have been maimed, we have a war debt of $1,500,000,000 (£300,000,000), we have lost civil rights including the suppression of free speech, and in many cases free press and assemblage, and we have had imposed on us a military censorship which was not only barbarous in the extreme but was used for political purposes in the most barefaced manner possible. No mention is made here of the sorrow and suffering of widows and orphans of those who have been slaughtered, the darkened homes, bruised hearts, or distracted minds.

And while we count what this war has cost us, we have on the other hand the knowledge that the capitalists have profited as never before, and will doubtless go on profiteering for many years to come. In short capitalism has bled Australia in common with all other countries engaged in the war, as ruthlessly as the worst enemy could have done. Prices were raised by various means until the standard of living was actually reduced, and thousands of workers were driven still closer to the bread line. It stands as a fact that cannot be challenged that the workers today are worse off than they were before the war, while the capitalists are considerably wealthier than when the first German cannon rumbled through Belgium.

Today we have the bitter spectacle that the capitalists who were about 16,000 miles behind the firing line are drawing some $75,000,000 (£15,000,000) yearly in interest on war loans, the soldiers who did the actual fighting . . . should awaken . . . who made all the sacrifices, even of their lives. . . . .

. . . . While the profiteer is allowed to go on plundering more audaciously than ever. Freedom was banished from the land, it became a crime to speak openly against the war, and today, though the war is over many months, there are still men languishing in jails for what can hardly be a crime now.

Look at it what way you like, the war has proved disastrous for Australia. We have sacrificed and lost much, and have got nothing worth having in return. Instead of getting the peace and prosperity that was promised us, we find ourselves enslaved for many generations to come. The only consolation we have is that we are not the only sufferers.

(Seattle Union Record, July 18, 1919.)

. . . Reports of the United States Bureau of Labor show that the average increase in wages since the war began has been about 18 per cent, while the average increase in the cost of food has been nearly 100 per cent. . . .

KOLCHAK AIMS TO RESTORE CZARISM—RUSSIANS FIGHTING HIM BECAUSE THEY DO NOT WANT SHACKLES RESTORED

(Seattle Union Record, November 26, 1919.)

Corporal Claude Larson, of Missoula, has returned home after a year's service in Siberia. In an interview in the Billings Star he gives interesting information concerning Russian conditions. It is apparent that he was unable to discern any of the warm support accorded the Kolchak tyranny by the Russian workers that the imperialist claims it is receiving.

"Kolchak's cause, I'm convinced, is doomed. I expect to read of his downfall at any time. He has been unable to raise an army of volunteers and has begun to draft every man in Siberia between the ages of 18 and 45. But it doesn't work out. Practically all the Russians are Bolshevists and they think that Kolchak is trying to restore the Czar. Kolchak drafts these men for his army, feeds them for a few days, gives them a gun and some ammunition—and they disappear. The next day they are fighting with the reds against him.

A BUSINESS MAN WHO SEES

(Seattle Union Record, November 21, 1919.)

Henry Scattergood . . . spoke at the Y. W. C. A. He is a classmate of Sam Hill. . . . He has a pile of money . . . But, like Mr. Vanderlip, he is a business man who sees.

He spoke to a group of men about what he had learned from

two years in France in war work. He knew the in's and out's of the Paris Treaty and peace making. He knew . . . the gossip behind the scenes.

"In Europe," he said, "the people are talking about the treaty, while Americans are talking about the League of Nations. . . ."

"The masses in Europe are getting restless . . . There is no use of Americans getting scared about Socialism, for it is the working belief of Europe." . . .

He declared that the confiscation of the property of the Germans residing in the lands of the Allies was establishing a dangerous precedent. It was a practice that had not been indulged in for 300 years.

"America is now stupidly blockading and starving the Russians when she ought to be feeding them." . . . .

"Labor," said Mr. Scattergood, "is the only group that is doing any constructive thinking . . . . in meeting the demands of a new day. We may see a labor government in England and practically all Europe in a year or two. The workers of England do not want to fight the workers of other countries."

"I am ashamed to say it," he said, "But business men do next to no thinking. They are moved by their feelings and the most of them think only in terms of force, but violence always creates opposing violence."

"There is no hope except in a new and vital ideal," he said, "and the most of this is in the labor movement"—and he was not speaking to labor men. Henry Scattergood, of Philadelphia, started to visit the Union Record, for it's fame had reached him, and he found its doors closed. As he turned away he said: "And this is America!"

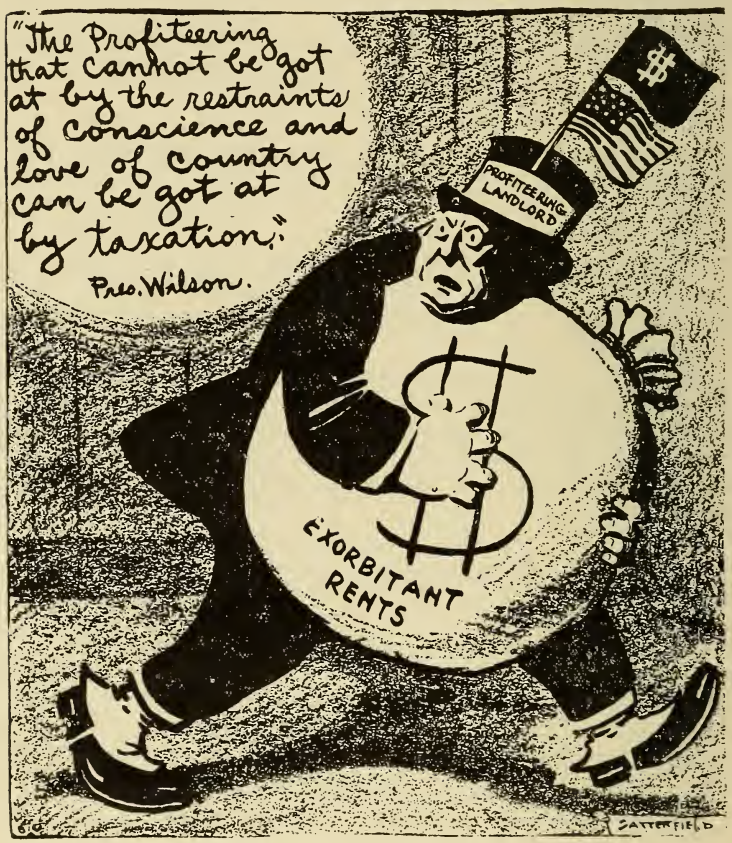
LEAGUE CAPITALIST ALLIANCE

Remember, less than two years ago the Kaiser was one of the most powerful men in the world. Less than three years ago the Czar was the autocrat of 170,000,000 people. Where are they today? And do you really believe that a revolution which did not stop before Kaiser and Czar will stop before the majesty of the money bag?

The first class is the capitalist class, composed of wealthy bankers, railway magnates, corporation directors, trust magnates, etc., who have made money and are active in business, and people who are doing nothing and inherited their wealth. That class forms about 2 per cent of the Nation. In the income tax figures for 1917 we find 206 men with millionaire yearly incomes—10 of them with annual incomes of more than $5,000,000 and 196 with yearly incomes ranging from $1,000,000 to $5,000,000.

STAR—TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 1918. PAGE 9

The Handwriting on the Wall



THE CRIME OF POVERTY

By Henry George.

("Everyman," January, 1917.)

The thing of things that I should like to show you is that poverty is a crime. I do not mean that it is a crime to be poor. Murder is a crime; but it is not a crime to be murdered. . . .

A woman comes into the world for every man; and for every man who lives a single life, caring only for himself, there is some woman who is deprived of her natural supporter. . . . . And it seems to me clear that the great majority of those who suffer from poverty are poor not from their own particular faults, but because of conditions imposed by society at large. Therefore, I hold that poverty is a crime—not an individual crime, but a social crime; a crime for which we all, poor as well as rich, are responsible. . . . .

I hold, and I think no one who looks at the facts can fail to see, that poverty is utterly unnecessary. . . . . No man, I think, ever saw a herd of buffalo, of which a few were fat and the great majority lean. No man ever saw a flock of birds, of which two or three were swimming in grease, and the others all skin and bone. Nor in savage life is there anything like the poverty that festers in our civilization. . . . . .

Think how invention enables us to do with the power of one man, what not long ago could not be done by the power of a thousand. . . . . And yet we have only begun to invent and discover. . . . . .

So, in every direction, energy that we might utilize goes to waste. . . . . .

THE HUMAN SACRIFICE FOR PROFIT

If the animals can reason, what must they think of us? . . . . . Think of it,—what a fool . . . . is a man to pass his life in this struggle merely to live? . . . . . .

I say that all this poverty and the ignorance that flows from it is unnecessary; I say that there is no natural reason why we should not all be rich, in the sense, not of having more than each other, but in the sense of all having enough. . . . . .

There is no reason why wealth should not be so abundant, that no one should think of such a thing as little children at work, or a woman compelled to a toil at something that nature never intended her to perform . . . . There is a cause for this poverty and if you trace it down, you will find its roots.

THE MEXICAN SITUATION

LIFE HARDER THAN IN THE DARK AGES

. . . . . What is man? In the first place, he is an animal, a land animal, who cannot live without land. All that man produces comes from land . . . Talk about abolishing slavery—we have not abolished slavery—we have only abolished one rude form of it, chattel slavery . . . . . What does that mean? . . . . .

But, supposing Crusoe had said, "Oh, man and brother, I am very glad to see you, and I welcome you to this island, and you shall be a free and independent citizen . . . . ."

This land question is the bottom question. Man is a land animal. Suppose you want to build a house; can you build it without a place to put it? . . . . . .

Food and clothing and all the many things we need, are all produced by work. . . . . .

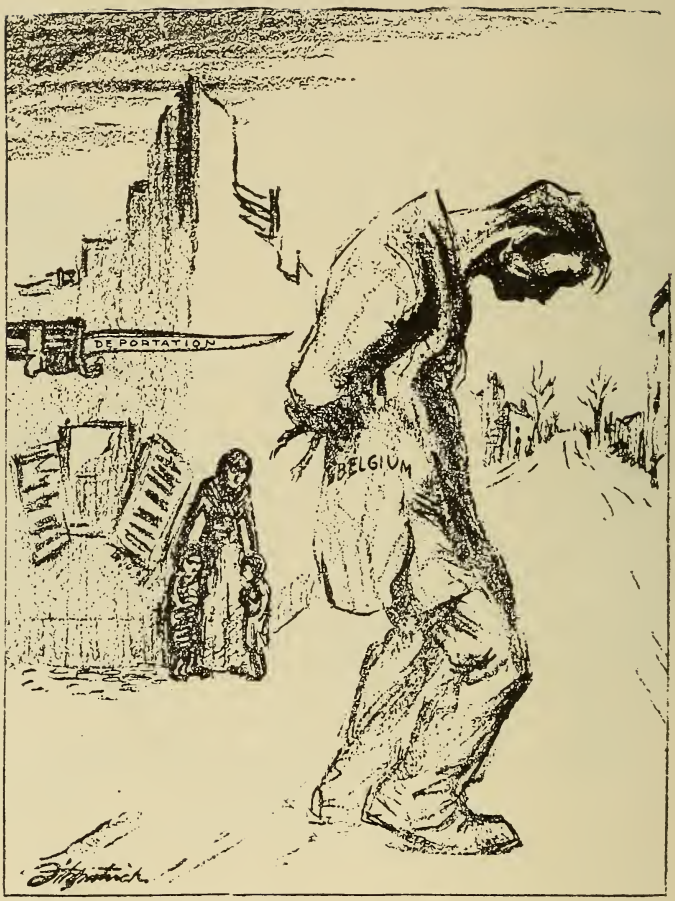
We have so reversed the order of nature, that we are accustomed to think of a working-man as a poor man.

And if you trace it out I believe you will see that the primary cause of this is that we compel those who work to pay others for permission to do so. You buy a coat, a horse, a house; there you are paying the seller for labor exerted, for something that he has produced, or that he has got from the man who did produce it; but when you pay a man for land, what are you paying him for. You pay him for something that no man produced; you pay him for something that was here before man was, or for a value that was created, not by him individually, but by the community of which you are a part. . . . . .

AT THE BOTTOM OF SOCIAL QUESTIONS

. . . . . Did you ever think what a strange thing it is that men cannot find employment? . . . . .

If men cannot find an employer, why can they not employ themselves? Simply because they are shut out from the element on which human labor can alone be exerted; men are compelled to compete with each other for the wages of the employer, because they have been robbed of the natural opportunities of employing themselves . . . I say, the man who owns the land is the master of those who must live on it. . . . . .



FITZPATRICK in St. Louis Post-Dispatch

"Military Necessity" Again

NOT LAND, BUT IT'S INCOME AND VALUE

. . . . . If men took only what they wanted to use we should all have enough; but they take what they do not want to use at all. Here are a lot of . . . . . men coming over here and getting titles to our land in vast tracts; what do they want with our land? They do not want it at all; it is not the land they want; they have no use for . . . . land. What they want is the income that they know they can in a little while get from it. Where does that income come from? It comes from labor, from the labor of American citizens. What we are selling to these people is our children, not land . . . . .

There is no difficulty in discovering what makes . . . . . people poor. They have no rights to anything that nature gives them. All they can make above a living they must pay to the landlord . . . . . These people who work hard, live in hovels, and the landlords, who do not work at all—oh! they live in luxury. . . . . .

Now, what is the cause of that? Why, it is plainly to be seen, the people driven off the land in the country are driven into the slums of the cities. For every man that is driven off the land, the demand for the produce of the workman of the city is lessened; and the man himself, with his wife and children, is forced among those workmen to compete upon any terms for a bare living . . . . . Open the land that is locked up, that is held by dogs-in-the-manger, who will not use it themselves and will not allow anybody else to use it, and you would see no more tramps and hear no more of overproduction . . . . . when your eyes are once opened you will see its inequality and you will see its absurdity.

"NO TAX AND A PENSION FOR EVERYBODY"

. . . . . In the country the people are too much scattered; in the great cities they are too crowded. Go to a city like New York, and there they are jammed together like sardines in a box . . . . . How can you have anything like a home in a tenement of two or three rooms? How can children be brought up healthily with no place to play? . . . . .

What is the reason for this overcrowding of cities? There is no natural reason. Take New York, one-half of its area is not built upon. Why, then, must people crowd together as they do there? Simply because of private ownership of land. There is plenty of room to build houses, and plenty of people who want to build houses, but before anybody can build a house a blackmail price must be paid to some dog-in-the-manger. It costs, in many cases, more to

get vacant ground upon which to build a house than it does to build the house. And then what happens to the man who pays this blackmail and builds a house? Down comes the tax-gatherer and fines him for building the house. . . . . .

Think for yourselves; ask yourselves whether this widespread fact of poverty is not a crime, and a crime for which everyone of us, man and woman, who does not do what he or she can do to call attention to it and to do away with it, is responsible.

(Seattle Star, June 7, 1919.)

By Richard Spillane.

. . . Lenine proposes to abolish money. . . . No one is to be paid more for a day's work than another person unless his production is greater. A foreman or superintendent is to be rated the same as the laborer and receive the same reward. All persons are to be equal. Only those who are slothful or who fall behind the established amount of a day's work are to receive less than the common rate of pay. . . . It is the belief of Lenine that this system will stifle greed and end the exploitation of the common man by the clever or the crafty man, and prevent the accumulation of power or wealth in the hands of the few. . . .

. . . In all the world there is only $9,000,000,000 of coined gold or gold in bars. The amount of silver coined or in pigs is but $3,000,000,000. So, it is that if the coin or markers were to be used exclusively there would not be enough in the world to pay for much more than one-half of the farm products of America alone this year of 1919. . . .

. . . The world's business is conducted on credit. Superimposed on the relatively small base of gold and silver is a towering structure of promise—a pledge in evidence of which a piece of paper is given. That is the bank note, the bill of exchange, the mortgage and all the ramified forms of indebtedness. . . .

(Seattle Union Record, December, 1919.)

The congress has a duty to perform, which should be performed at once and with thoroughness.

This country has a right to know and wants to know why American troops are in Siberia, and by what right **Mr. President** sent them there and keeps them there.

To send armed forces into another country is an act of war and invasion. . . .

This country is either to be governed in a constitutional and lawful manner, or it is not, and the time has come when this question must be settled.

Within the last few months our troops have been landed in two parts of Russia, 6,000 miles apart. They have fought Russian troops on Russian soil, and have killed Russian soldiers and been killed by Russian soldiers in trench warfare and in open-field fighting.

And when did the congress declare war upon the Russian Soviet Republic, which is the only government Russia now has? . . .

The Soviet Republic has been attacked by British Fleets in the Baltic and by the French Fleets in the Black Sea. It has been attacked on the Artic Coast by a French, British and American exarmy. It has been attacked in the southeast by a conglomerate army of Cossacks, Poles, conscripted Ruthenians and adventurers and vagabonds of all sorts, financed, armed and equipped by the British government; it has been attacked in Siberia by American, Japanese, Czecho-Slovak, Buriat, Cossack and forcibly conscripted Serbian forces; it has been attacked on the Baltic Coast by Lithuanian and Esthonian forces, by left-over German forces and by a conglomerate army of conscripts and adventurers under Yudenitch; it has been attacked by Polish armies.

And it has beaten off all these attacks; defeated and driven off the Allied forces in the Murmansk region; defeated Kolchak and driven him from Omsk and Irkutsk, a distance of 1,000 miles; defeated Yudenitch and annihilated his army. . . .

OUR CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS
NOTICE TO ALIENS

By G. F. Vanderveer.

(The New Solidarity, October 25, 1919.)

One of the most difficult problems with which I have had to deal in the many cases in which I have represented labor leaders or so-called labor agitators, whether members of organized labor, the I. W. W. or Socialists, is the problem of deportation.

Many men active in the labor movement are aliens. A few, perhaps prefer to retain their foreign citizenship; many, on account of the migratory character of their labor, are unable to acquire United States citizenship. Such men, if they dare to think and speak their views about labor questions, are sooner or later arrested by either the police or the state authorities, or occasionally, in the first instance, by Inspectors of Immigration; and if no other charge can

be lodged against them they are charged, under the 1918 amendment to the immigration laws, with themselves advocating or belonging to an organization which advocates the unlawful destruction of property or the overthrow of political government and are held for deportation.

Every person so charged has a technical right, both in law and under the rules of the Department of Labor, to be represented by counsel, but it has often happened in my experience with such cases that he is not informed of this right, and, being a law abiding citizen unacquainted with court procedure, is either unaware of the fight or hesitates to antagonize government officials by asserting it.

Notwithstanding that the right of arrest in all civil cases has been generally established by constitutional provisions and the right of bail in all criminal cases, except murder, is fundamental and written in the spirit and letter of all our laws, I have known the Department of Labor in many cases to vigorously oppose the granting of bail to aliens who sought to test the legality of their detention by habeas corpus. In fact, the attitude of the Department of Labor seems to be that any attempt to question their proceedings by habeas corpus is a personal affront, and they do not hesitate to visit their displeasure upon both the alien and his attorney. In many cases, when it was known that I intended to apply for habeas corpus, I have been denied the right to either inspect or secure copies of the record in the deportation proceedings.

Every lawyer is trained to respect courts of justice. It is a tradition with the profession and becomes an instinct with the individual. For a long while, obedient to this instinct, I have tried to look upon these deportation proceedings as judicial, or quasi-judicial, in character, which in theory they are, and have attempted to treat them with respect. But long experience has finally convinced me that they are an utter farce and that I am a fool. I have taken counsel with other attorneys about the various matters above referred to, and find that in a large measure their own experience has been the same as my own, their own opinions are in consequence the same as my own, and we have agreed upon a course of procedure which, however undignified it may appear, will defeat the present autocratic methods of the Department of Labor and either drive them to more autocratic extremes, so outrageous that an indignant public sentiment will spontaneously condemn them, or, as is to be hoped, compel the Department to conduct its proceedings in accordance with the spirit of the law and with some regard for the rights of the accused.

I accordingly advise all aliens who have ever been active in labor work that whenever they are arrested and booked by any officer of the law, whether city, or federal, and no matter what the charge, they shall refuse to give their true names, their true ages,

their citizenship, place of birth, or any information about the time and manner of their immigration to the United States, or their movements since landing; also that they shall refuse to give any information about their connection with any labor organization, and shall refuse to discuss its philosophy or tactics, or their own opinions regarding such matters, until they can secure the advice of a reliable attorney. On the first appearance of any representative of the United States Department of Labor, or anyone suspected of being such, request the presence of your attorney and refuse to make any statements whatever at any time in his absence.

If this advise is followed literally I believe it will be utterly impossible in nine cases out of ten for Immigration Inspectors to secure any evidence upon which to base a warrant of deportation, and I am certain in even a larger percentage of cases it will be impossible to execute such a warrant even if made, for the reason that many of the foreign countries, particularly Canada, are very reluctant to receive these deportees, and can and do refuse to do so except upon presentation of satisfactory evidence that they are citizens of such country.

I realize that persons following this advice may be subjected to personal indignities, or even abuse; and that many of them will be "held for investigation" for varying periods of time. These autocratic practices are unavoidable under any circumstances. In many states there are penal statutes requiring officers to admit attorneys to prisoners in their keeping; in every state a prisoner has a fundamental right to consult an attorney. In some states if a public offense is known to have been committed, of which the prisoner is suspected of being guilty, the courts will permit police authorities to retain custody a "reasonable time" for the purpose of securing and preparing evidence necessary to the issuance of a warrant. This, however, is the limit beyond which no state will go, and if an attorney is promptly secured he will be able to force the prisoner's discharge by habeas corpus proceedings within a few days at the outside.

(Nonpartisan Leader, December 1, 1919.)

. . . We stand opposed to any form of compulsory military training . . . We demand for all people the right of free speech and peaceful assemblage as written into the Constitution of the United States of America. . . .

We, the World War Veterans, oppose any declaration of war without first submitting the issue to the peoples of the United States of America, except in case of invasion by armed forces of the territory of the United States of America.

In event of war, all profits made by any individual or corpora-

tion, over and above such profit made by any such individual or corporation in the year prior to such declaration of war, shall be paid to the United States government by any and all such individuals or corporations during the period of said war and become the property of the United States government.

The Constitution of the United States of America to be amended only by a direct vote of all the people. In case of national crisis, the suffrage to be extended to all franchised citizens absent from their place of residence due to government duties.

The enforcement of the Constitution of the United States of America as it is written.

We oppose exploitation of our patriotism and loyalty by any group of people for their selfish interests, and we object to being used to unfairly keep down wages and the standard of American living.

We indorse an honest and fair national bonus for all ex-service men and women not dishonorably discharged from the United States sercive, and who participated willingly in the recent world war. All bonuses to be paid from funds derived by taxation of all incomes in excess of $25,000 annually.

We demand that the proper authorities bring about an immediate investigation and reviewal of all court-martial cases.

(Detroit News, March, 1917.)

By George B. Catlin.

. . . . . Russia puts an end to the most powerful autocracy of the world and establishes a constitutional government of some sort in place of the power of a single man. . . . . Property rights and prerogatives which have made him potentially and actually the richest man in the world. His possessions in the form of crown lands, consisting of the best agricultural areas, rich mines and forest tracts, amounted to more than 1,000,000 square miles, or nearly four times the area of the state of Texas. The Romanoff family, which is held distinct from all other members of the nobility, is said to hold about 690,000,000 acres of land. There is no authentic report as to the actual cash income of the Czar. According to M. Prelooker, it amounted to about $12,500,000 a year. According to the Almanach Hachette it was $42,500,000, or about $85 a minute. Somewhere between these two estimates one may look for his actual income in addition to his landed property. The grand dukes and grand duchesses who are said to be 46 in number, have an income from the state exchequer of $10,000,000 beside other forms of income.

DETROIT TIMES SEPT 20, 1916.

Leading a Blind British Soldier to Paddle

Visitors at one of the homes in England for blind soldiers lead them out on the beach to paddle. This photograph shows a little girl who is acting as the guide for one of the men who lost his sight in the trenches.

JAILING INVENTORS

(Seattle Union Record, August 16, 1919.)

What do we think of the men who imprisoned Columbus and Paul and Luther and Galileo and Bunyan—and the vast host of prisoners? They were certainly meddling mossbacks.

What would we do with rulers who proposed imprisoning Edison and Marconi and Henry Ford? And closing down the patent office at Washington? They would be deposed for insanity.

It should be imbedded in the public mind that inventors, pioneers —in every realm—should not only be tolerated, but encouraged. Original thinking is so rare and valuable that everyone possessing the faculty should be encouraged, even pensioned—whether the thinking be about religion or industry or politics.

What fools the fathers were to jail Bunyan! What fools we'd be to jail Edison! What fools we are to jail some of our bravest pioneers in the political and industrial worlds!

TAXES IN IRELAND

(Seattle Union Record, July 15, 1919.)

Judge J. M. Hall, in his address at the Moore Sunday evening gave some startling figures about taxation in Ireland. When Ireland had 8,000,000 population, her cost of government was $37,-000,000, but when her population had been cut in half her taxes had doubled. There are two British office-holders in Ireland for every three laborers. In England there are less than 1,000 office-holders receiving more than $800 per year, while in Ireland there are 4,400. In all there are now 160,000 British officials in Ireland, and Ireland's cost of government in 1917 was $175,000,000 and in 1918 $200,000,000.

THAT INVESTMENT

(Seattle Union Record, June 28, 1919.)

Some enterprising and patient comptometer has figured the cost of the late (or shall we say current?) war to be $260,000,000,000.

Or, expressed in words of one and two syllables, two hundred and sixty billions of dollars.

If you are not in a hurry, stop and think of that for a few minutes.

Wrap your mind around it in an intelligent and comprehensive manner.

We ought to have a good deal to show for an outlay of that size. And what we have to show ought to be worth showing—Good Morning.

(Seattle Union Record, May 17, 1919.)

. . . Pauly and Haylett give accounts of men imprisoned for misdemeanors being thrown into a frozen lake. This was done on the orders of commissioned officers, they declare. Men were also taken out of the guard-house at midnight, stripped of their clothes and doused with ice water, they said.

Y. M. C. A. Is Scored

Both these returned men are especially bitter when discussing the Y. M. C. A. Company E received but little sugar during their 13 months' stay at Eclaron. This commodity, together with jam, butter and milk, was freely taken from the soldiers' rations for the officers' mess. "The officers got the best cuts of meat, and jam for their own tables, and what few good things were left went to the Y. M. C. A.," said Pauly. "Then the organization would turn around and sell us our own food, which had been stolen from our rations. The Y. M. C. A. sold us cocoa at 10 cents a cup which was sweatened with the sugar they had stolen from us."

For a long time, according to Pauly and his friend, the engineers were forced to eat hardtack because there was apparently no bread coming in their rations. Later, however, it was discovered that the bread was going to the homes of French civilians, while the engineers went hungry. Five sacks of bread were found in one French civilian home by an investigating engineer.

"The best part of our pay was spent in buying food," said Pauly. . . . .

("Viereck's" New World, February 21, 1917.)

. . . . . J. P. Morgan and the Press . . . . . From the Congressional Record, Feb. 9, 1917, Vol. 54, No. 53, pp. 3320-21.

In March, 1915, the J. P. Morgan interests, the steel shipbuilding, and powder interests, and their subsidiary organizations, got together 12 men high up in the newspaper world and employed them to select the most influential newspapers in the United States and a sufficient number of them to control generally the policy of the daily press of the United States. . . .. These men worked the problem out by selecting 179 newspapers. . . . . They found it was only neces-

sary to purchase the control of 25 of the greatest papers. The 25 papers were agreed upon; emissaries were sent to purchase the policy, national and international, of these papers; an agreement was reached; the policy of the papers was bought, to be paid for by the month; an editor was furnished for each paper to properly supervise and edit information regarding the question of preparedness, militarism, financial policies, and other things of national and international nature considered vital to the interests of the purchasers. . . . . .

(The Detroit News, September 26, 1916.)

Lafollette . . . . . defends Wilson's action. . . . . The Wisconsin senator charges that millions of dollars were expended by the railroads during the pendency of their negotiations with the trainmen in an effort to influence sentiment against the demands of the trainmen for an eight-hour day.

"These millions did not come from the profits of the railroad owners." said Lafollette. "They came from the funds of the treasuries of the railroads. This campaign was conducted with money that really belonget to the people." . . . . .

THE CONSPIRACY AGAINST MEXICO

(Seattle Union Record, December 8, 1919.)

Mexico's revolution is 62 years old this year. The constitution which Carranza established is a 1917 edition of the one which her peons wrote in 1857. Wall Street would have Americans think that Carranza's document was written to confiscate oil wells, but in reality the code which is called the most democratic and humanitarian document in the western hemisphere, is a sign that the desire of the Mexican for freedom and peace has lived unquenched through 62 years of oppression by foreign governments.

We are told by the interventionists that Mexico is a wild and ignorant land, but 62 years ago her peons were responsible enough and wise enough to frame a document guaranteeing rights which most of us do not enjoy in the United States today, and to fight for it in the teeth of the Catholic Church and the world's capitalist governments. A brief history of the last 100 years of Mexico is given in a pamphlet by Arthur Thomson, of Oakland, California, entitled "The Conspiracy Against Mexico."

For 300 years before 1810 Mexico had been ruled by Spain, with the Church of Rome owning most of the land, and Spanish nobles running next. The peons went starved, untaught in schools, un-

cared for in illness. Agriculture was the only occupation, and in 1810 the people broke forth in an agrarian revolution which sought democratic control of the land.

The Revolution Lost

"Independence and the Land" was their rallying cry through 10 years. But at the end of that time their high hopes were wrecked, for though the country obtained its independence from Spain it remained economically enslaved to a landed aristocracy and to the Catholic clergy.

Not until 1857 did the peons under the leadership of Benito Jaurez, again rise to establish a constitution whose first article declared the rights of man are at the foundation of all social institutions. "In the republic everyone is born free," declared the second article, making Mexico a haven for fugitive slaves. The article declared all education to be free. The fourth read, "Every man is free to adopt the profession, trade or work that suits him, it being useful and honest; **and to enjoy the product thereof.**"

The contract system of labor was abolished, and the monastic orders suppressed. Free speech and press were established. Civil laws were made applicable to all alike, and the church holdings were confiscated, and church and state were made independent.

Immediately upon the promulgation of the constitution, church and army arrayed themselves against it. Papal bulls and threats of excommunication were visited upon a humble people torn between a longing for freedom and justice, and a superstitious reverence for the church, with the result that for four years the country seethed with civil war. But in 1861 the constitutionalist army entered Mexico City and on January 11 Juarez and his cabinet reestablished constitutional rule in Mexico.

But, like Russia today, this young democracy was a challenge to the capitalism of the world—it had to be destroyed! On October 31, France, England and Spain signed a contract in London pledging themselves to a joint invasion of Mexico for the purpose of overthrowing the constitutional government, and establishing in its place a monarchy, supported by bayonets.

10 Years of Peace

On January 2, 1862, the fleets of the three allies entered the harbor of Vera Cruz. Finally, after Juarez had officially recognized the financial claims against Mexico by the allies, England and Spain withdrew from the intervention, but the French remained. Max-

imilian, an Austrian prince, was offered the emperorship of Mexico by Napoleon III of France, and on December 12, 1864, he entered Mexico City.

After playing into the hands of the trinity of privilege Maximilian was imprisoned and later shot on May 19, 1867. And on July 15, 1867, President Jaurez and his cabinet entered Mexico City. Intervention was at an end, and now began the work of reconstruction.

For nine years then until Porfirio Diaz conspired his way to power, Mexico enjoyed "agrarian democracy." A million peons became farmers on their own land. Education was fostered. A national railroad system was begun. Jaurez "aimed at the national constitution, ownership and operation of all the means of transportation and communication within the country." Foreign speculators and concessionists were shut out.

But in 1876 this peaceful, growing republic met violent death at the hands of Porfirio Diaz, backed, it is commonly admitted, by the railroad and industrial speculators and concession-seekers of America, France and England.

MOTHER JONES APPEALS FOR VIOLENCE IN GARY SPEECH

(The Post-Intelligencer, October 24, 1919.)

We reproduce the following clipping from the Seattle Post Intelligencer as a splendid example of the newspaper bunk that is regularly served up for that large army of dupes known as headline readers. The P.-I., in screaming headlines, announces that "Mother Jones appeals for Violence." A careful reading of the news-item, however, will disclose the fact that Mother Jones merely appealed to the workers to show more spirit in defending their rights.

Gary, Ind., Oct. 23.—Declaring herself to be a Bolshevik and making the first public appeal for violence since the steel strike began in Gary, Mother Jones spoke to 1,200 strikers and their wives in Turner Hall this afternoon, following refusal of the authorities to permit her to appear on the platform in East Side Park.

"So this is Gary," said Mother Jones, who was cheered for five minutes. "Well, we are going to change the name. We are going to take over the steel works and we are going to run them for Uncle Sam. It's the damned gang of robbers and their political thieves that will start the American revolution, and it won't stop until every last one of them is gone.

"We don't want any welfare workers' sympathy, Y. M. C. A., churches and charity brigades. Those institutions are built on our

backs. We want justice. I'll be 90 years old the first of May. You can arrest me, but I'll be free. I can raise more hell in jail than out. If Bolshevism is what I understand it to be, then I am a Bolshevik from the bottom of my feet to the top of my head. All the world's history never produced a more brutal and savage time than this, and, Mr. Soldier, I'm ready to prove my statement that we've got to change or this nation will perish. This is the century of the worker. All through human history man has been toiling and dreaming to this day. Christ was the world's greatest agitator, but I defy any one to tell me Christianity reigns. A lot of hypocrites are trying to hypnotize us to get down on our knees to the damned robbers. For Christ's sake be men and women." . . .

ALL ABOUT THE LAND OF PEACE AND JUSTICE!

(Seattle Union Record, November 4, 1919.)

"Listen here!" a brother of ours calls from Bisbee, Arizona. We listen there, and he passes to us a heart throb out of Soviet Russia. It's a throb of joy, received by one "Friend Dick," from a dweller in Soviet Russia.

Who among you wants to live at least a week in a "land of peace and justice"? Who among you would fain be "sure where your living will come from the day that is ahead of you"? Who of you have envied the life that was lived in the Garden of Eden before Eve pieced between meals. According to all good Chamber of Commerce rules, such joy as this should not be for deserters and anarchists, should it now? Friend Dick's correspondent admits himself to be both, and yet he is leading a life of blissful happiness in Soviet Russia. We see the collective eyebrows of the Chamber of Commerce raised to a startling elevation.

The happy dweller in Soviet Russia was a Canadian soldier, who worked in Bisbee before he joined the Canadian army, and through some miracle of miracles a letter from him reached Friend Dick unmolested:

"Friend Dick: You will be surprised when you see this stamp because I do not believe that my words will reach you. I will write it, anyhow, whether you get it or not. You may call me a traitor, but if you know the truth—you are a traitor yourself. Traitor of whom? Of yourself and your own class. I deserted Canadian army and joined Bolsheviki, and every other Canadian, American, English or French soldier who has had the chance did the same."

We have still worse horrors in store for the Chamber of Commerce. The friend of Friend Dick who is so happy is now by his

own admission "the greatest anarchist on earth," and he is helping the Soviet government in its plans to make the rest of the world safe for happiness.

"After I lived a week under the peace and justice loving Soviet government and their honest press explained to me the truth about your militaristic and capitalistic, murderous imperialism, I became the greatest anarchist who ever lived on the earth and I just wanted to go back, join the Russian army and fight against the Allies until I died. But Soviet told me, 'No, partner, that is foolish; you stay here and teach our young Russians the English language and when the right time comes we will send you to your own country, where you will explain the truth to millions of others, the same as we have explained to you."

He says the Russians are teaching right in the public schools English, Spanish and Chinese. "In 15 years from now we will be able to send our teachers and our writers to every country on the face of our globe, regardless with what color, race or language that country may be populated.

"Find out for yourself which is the easiest way to get into the country ruled by the Soviet Russia. I cannot give you any advice, so you must find out yourself. But get in here as fast as you can. To live a week under Soviet you will enjoy it more than you have enjoyed 40 years in England and the United States.

"To try to describe to you the liberty that I am enjoying would be useless, because you do not know what the liberty is, so I cannot describe it to you. But you have read the Bible and you remember reading about the Adam and Eve, how they lived in Eden before they ate the apple. Well, you have that much liberty here, and still you are sure where your living will come from the day that is ahead of you."

The greatest anarchist on earth is a Bible reader, you see. We think it is a good point, but we doubt whether even that will carry weight with the Chamber of Commerce.

(Seattle Union Record, January 20, 1920.)

"It is not necessary for the federal afficials or police to stage any more raids on Russians such as were made," . . . . declared Henry Dubow . . . . .

"We have applied for passports back to our own country, have been denied them and the only thing left is to protest to the people of this city against the harsh treatment being meted out to us. We do not wish to be arrested every other day and thrown into a filthy jail. We are willing to pay our own way out of the country if they will let us go."

TWICE DESOLATED BY WAR

Not only has France an army of fatherless children to care for, but many old people who have been driven from their homes.

(Union Record, January 22, 1920.)

. . . The estimated wealth of Great Britain is $90,000,000,000, against which there is a national debt of $40,000,000,000 (44 per cent of the whole), besides municipal debts represented by industrial stocks and bonds.

The estimated wealth of France is $65,000,000,000, against which there is a national debt of 54 per cent of the whole, beside municipal debts, industrial stocks, bonds and huge issues of unsecured paper money.

Italy, with an estimated wealth of $25,000,000,000 is in a position relatively the same as that of France. Japan, with an estimated wealth of $28,000,000,000, is in the best financial position of any of the allies, but no one knows how far she will go in the support of a European credit from which she has nothing to gain and a great deal to lose.

(Seattle Union Record, November 26, 1919.)

Twelve thousand Russians, now living in and around Seattle, want to go back to Russia. . . . .

Paul Grib, chairman of the committee appointed by the Russians for making arrangements for the departure of those who wish to return to Russia, said . . . many lines of work and business, were on the lists of those who want to return to Bolshevik territory . . .

Following is a copy of the resolution adopted by the mass meeting, which was presented to Saunders:

Copy of Resolution

"We, the Russian colony of Seattle and vicinity, in mass meeting assembled, are voicing our protest against the unwarranted arrest of individual members of said colony for no other crime than their political convictions and natural sympathy with their native land and the Russian Soviet Republic, which convictions and sympathy none of us ever tried to conceal.

"We, the Russian citizens, call the attention of the government of the United States to the fact that we, including those arrested for their loyalty to the workers' republic, do not want to suffer in your prisons. And if the government of the United States is inclined to regard us as undesirables, we request that the boundaries be opened, the bars be lifted and we be permitted to return to our homes, where families and friends are longing for our return.

"We are citizens of the Russian Federative Soviet Republic, and declare it to be our inalienable right and duty to show our loyalty

to our chosen republic, as it is the right of the American people to be loyal to their republic, and we give our lives for the revolutoinary proletariat of Russia.

"We are proud of our brothers, who, in the name of honor and justice, have fought against the bloody rule of the Czar and are now fighting for the preservation of the Russian Soviet Republic.

Asks Peace on Earth

"We are protesting against those who, in order to gain their personal aims, are trying to crush the Russian revolutionary proletariat, whose chief aim is peace and justice, not only for the Russian workers, but for all humanity as well.

"We are in full accord with our freedom and humanity loving brothers, and declare ourselves to be what is commonly known as Bolsheviks.

"If the solidarity with our Russian brothers, thus displayed by us, does not for any reason meet with the approval of the authorities here, we, as a committee, ask to be permittted to return to our native land.

"(Signed) Paul Grib, Ehiel Levitt, Filimon Matorin, E. Zolatun, S. Chivieck."

(A Super-Souvenir, From Detroit," 1917.)

. . . . Following are the approximate amounts of various materials entering into the manufacture of 700,000 Ford cars, based on the figures for previous years.

Four carloads of spark plugs each month.
310,464 tons of steel.
80,311 square feet rubber cloth material in the tops.
2,800,000 each of wheels and tires.
3,500,000 lamps.
6,209,280 feet of Vanadium steel shafting and gear axles.
2,950,000 feet of exhaust pipe.
3,450,000 square feet of glass in Ford windshields.
9,800,000 pounds of steel in Ford magnetos.
24,791 miles of wiring used in magnetos.
3,041,825 pounds of solder.
6,158,000 square feet galvanized metal in gasoline tanks.
45,000 horse power developed in Ford power house.
22 tons of coal per hour, used for power.
29,512,000 cubic feet of gas required each day.

1½ miles of conveyor tracks.

312½ gallons of lubricating oil used every hour.

35,000 gallons of fuel used daily in heat treating steel.

100,000 people are engaged in making and selling Ford cars in all parts of the world.

(Gale's Magazine, October, 1919.)

It would take an army of men and women and thousands of newspapers working day and night, to deny the lies about Mexico with anything like the rapidity with which they are circulated.

Not long ago, that association of arch-falsifiers, the Associated Press, sent out a story telling of the withdrawal of the Canadian Pearsons from Mexico. This company owns the Mexican Northwest Railroad in Chihauhau and extensive lumber interests. It was alleged that the Mexican government had confiscated lands of the railroad. As soon as they heard the yarn, president and vice-president of the company, issued a categorical denial. Their lands have not been confiscated. They have had no trouble whatever with the Mexican government. The story had not one iota of truth in it.

This is a sample of the lies being retailed out to the American people in order to create public sentiment in favor of war with Mexico.

There is no mistaking the fact that public opinion in the United States is overwhelmingly against intervention in Mexico.

(Grit, February 4, 1917.)

. . . . Fifty years ago a man worth $1,000,000 was a rarity in the United States. Now there are 120 persons in this country whose incomes range near $1,000,000 a year. There are 209 persons who have incomes of from $500,000 to $1,000,000. There are 10,671 millionaires in the country, of whom 3,810 are worth $2,000,000 or more. These facts are taken from the income tax returns for 1919 filed with the Treasury Department in Washington. . . . .

("The International Socialist Review," March, 1917.)

By Mary E. Marcy.

. . . . . We are not concerned personally with the causes of this German declaration. We workers own no ships nor stock in shipping companies . . . . to meet death in an ice-watery grave in mid-ocean . . . .

The working class of America refused to be hoodwinked . . . The American workers must be aroused on these points; they must

be shown just what is proposed and about what is to happen. They must not be permitted to blindly put their heads into the noose. . . . . All power lies in the hands of the working class. There can be no wars, no navy, no army, no munitions, or guns, or transportation or provender without the labor of the working class. . . . . But the American workers can walk out of the mines, leave their engines, lay down their tools, put their hands in their pockets and go home, and thus declare beyond any shadow of a doubt that they will not make war on any nation for the benefit of the profit-taking class of America! . . . . . We believe in war, but war upon the enemy of our own class—Capitalism!

PREPAREDNESS

By Yon Cassius.

(Oregon Labor Press, November 20, 1915.)

The biggest thing going now is PREPAREDNESS.

This is the new name for militarism.

It sounds better than the old word . . . .

Yes, we are all interested in preparedness of one kind. . . . .

Of course they deprecate war—they just abhor the thought of it.

They only want to spend a few millions for DEFENSE.

Sure, but isn't that just what the same crowd has been saying in Germany, England, France, Russia and the rest of the European countries for a century or so?

What is the difference between the European Militarist and the Yankee Preparationist?

A gun man is a gun man wherever you find him. . . .

But if we don't want that stuff let's steer clear of it.

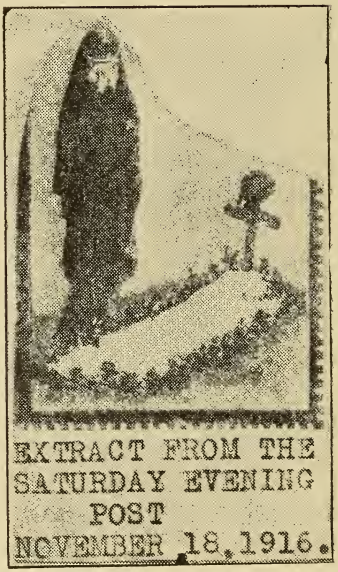
Let's not do the things that clearly lead up to it. . . .

This Big Noise has inadvertently boosted the Swiss System. Fine. . . .

(The Michigan Socialist, March 23, 1917.)

. . . . . Frank P. Walsh . . . . has made the following statement . . . . . "Law and civilization are based on the rights of men. . . . . All war is but a struggle between different nationalistic groups of the ruling class, and the present conflict in Europe is but one of those gigantic struggles on the part of the imperalistic groups of capitalists for the purpose of getting possession of the trade routes and world's market. So it is no act of wisdom on the part of the workers of any land to lay down their lives in the interest of that class. . . . . .

Therefore, the only way to put an end to war is to abolish its cause by taking out of the hands of those who now own them, the means of wealth production—mills, mines, factories, railroads, etc.—and restore the same to those who labor—thereby establishing a social system that would make it possible for the workers to obtain the full social value of their product."



EXTRACT FROM THE SATURDAY EVENING POST NOVEMBER 18, 1916.

DRIVING THE MENNONITES OUT

Methods Used in South Dakota Against This Religious Cult Described in Letter to Editor—Move to Canada.

(La Follette's Magazine, June 19, 1918.)

Dear Editor:

Charles D. Stewarts' letter in your January number "Prussianizing Wisconsin," is very interesting in showing how people were induced to put over Liberty Loans. In the writer's opinion the means employed in Wisconsin were not half as bad as those employed by South Dakota "patriots;" not only were all the methods described in Stewarts' letter employed here but our committee of bankers in company with states attorney, county commissioner and other flag-waving patriots went to one particular farm, owned and for years occupied by a colony of Mennonites—who conscientiously object to all wars and strife—and took from them over 1,000 head of sheep and over 150 head of cattle of the estimated value of not less than $25,000, and sold same to parties unknown to the writer, returning to the farmers between $12,000 and $13,000 of the Liberty Bonds, claiming that the balance of the money had been used for expenses in driving off and keeping and selling the stock.

No court proceedings were had; no warrants were issued by any court authorizing the gang to drive off the stock. The crime committed by these inoffensive people was that they were of Swiss, Dutch and German extraction, very religious and would not on account of religious scruples subscribe for $10,000 worth of bonds that had been allotted against them by this self-constituted patriotic committee. But that was not the only outrage against constitutional rights and common decency committed. The so-called council of defense levied an assessment of from 2 to 5 per cent against some people for war purposes and other expenses, all clearly in violation of the constitution and laws of the state.

Result. These people, that were induced to emigrate from Russia and settle in the then wild territory of Dakota in the early seventies, who by hard work and braving all kinds of hardships have, in conjunction with other foreign immigrants, made this state what is has become, now one of the most prosperous states in the Union, have been driven out. Things were made so unpleasant for them, that they disposed of their holdings at a sacrifice—and moved after a continuous residence of 45 years, to the wild west of Canada which government nas received them with open arms and agreed with them to allow them to practice their religious cult in peace; and the landed

possessions they left behind here went into the hands of a syndicate of land sharks who undoubtedly will make big profits out of the contemptible means employed by a lot of self-styled patriots.

Very truly yours,

HELEN KELLER SEES

(The New World, June, 1919.)

Lameness is not of the limbs or blindness of the eyes. If the heart leaps out to other hearts and the souls, small things like bodily imperfections become exactly that—small things. I am what the world calls blind, but I deny that I am blind, and I declare that there need be no such thing as blindness. The only actual blindness is that of ignorance and insincerity.—Helen Keller.

WHAT IS PROFIT?

By David P. Berenberg.

(The Commonwealth, November 8, 1919.)

Where did the capitalist's profit come from? Labor built the machine, labor mined the metal from which it was made, labor mined the coal which runs the machine. Labor runs the machine itself; labor produced the raw material which the machine turns into finished goods. The owner of the machine, the capitalist, then takes the product. Suppose that this is worth $100,000. Of this he has had to pay out about $30,000 for material, the keeping of his machine and rent; he gives about $35,000 to his laborers in wages. The other $35,000, he keeps. Who made this $35,000 worth of goods? Did the capitalist? Or did the laborer?

(Appeal to Reason, February 20, 1915.)

The deposits in the postal savings bank greatly increased the past year. They now total about $60,000,000. As it is now, this money is turned into private banks for them to use. If the government used it in employing the idle as it has every right to do, it could retain $10,000,000, sufficient to secure the deposits, and have $50,000,000 with which to do necessary work and make jobs for workers. Beside, if it was found that the money was being used in this way, the postal deposits would double in a month, and the hard times would be at an end. The government can become master of the situation and end distress at any moment it wishes. The continuation of the deplorable conditions is due to the criminality of lawyers whom you elect to office on old party tickets.

(Union Record—Daily Edition, July 5, 1919.)

In the report of Frank P. Walsh and Edward F. Dunne, representatives of the Irish-American societies, on conditions in Ireland as they declare they found them, are general charges of wholesale killings and imprisonment without a parallel since the days of Spanish rule in Cuba; of the use of the iron hand to put down that love of liberty which is in every human heart; of starvation, deportation and misery; of disease and filth and reeking prisons.

(Ford's Guide, 1916.)

. . . . . .

A few people believed that the East could be reached by sailing west. . . . . .

Columbus was not the first to believe this, but he was the one who dared try to prove it to the world. At first he found it hard work to get those who could help him interested in an ocean trip to prove that the East could be reached in a new way. . . . . .

Of course, the men were afraid and Columbus had to work hard to keep them from turning against him, or from returning home. He even changed his course to please the men.

Later he found out that if he had not done this he would have reached land several days earlier.

Columbus started his voyage in August, 1492, and on the morning of October 12th, a little more than two months later, he saw land for the first time during this voyage. . . . . .

Columbus tried to find India but found America instead. . . . . .

UNCLE SAM'S EXPENSIVE LOTTERY

(Oregon Labor Press, November 27, 1916.)

. . . A grand drawing of 700 prizes, tickets one dollar each, 30,000 tickets to be sold. . . . .

This being the case, what excuse is there for the United States government conducting a lottery? On November 4, a drawing was held in North Dakota at which 700 prizes were distributed to as many more or less lucky winners. There were 29,861 losers.

The prizes were homestead sites in an Indian reservation thrown open to settlement. . . . .

Only an immoral concern like the old Louisiana Lottery Company would run matters that way. . . .

The losers are worse off as a result than if they had been allowed to play the Louisiana lottery.

The worst feature of it all is that the proceeding was unnecessary. There is much more than enough unused land in the United

States to furnish better homesteads to all who want them than is in this reservation. But the United States government and all state governments insist on encouraging the owners of unused land to keep on holding out of use. Then, having done so much to render the people landless, the government offers them a gambler's chance at more than an ordinary gambling risk to acquire homes. To call such a policy discreditable is to state the case mildly.

CENTRALIA STORY IS REVERSED

(The British Columbia Federationist, Vancouver, B. C., Nov. 21, 1919.)

Centralia, Wash.—Testimony, tending to show that the marching ex-service men started toward the I. W. W. before shots were fired from the building or from the opposite side of the street, featured the coroner's inquest over the four soldiers killed here last Tuesday, and is said to have been responsible for the failure of the jury to return a verdict to fix responsibility for the shooting.

Dr. Frank Bickford, one of the marchers, testified that the door of the I. W. W. Hall was forced open by participants in the parade before the shooting began through the doorway or from the Avalon Hotel opposite. Dr. Bickford said he was immediately in front of the I. W. W. Hall at the time and that during a temporary halt some one suggested a raid on the hall.

The fact that the man lynched by the mob Tuesday night, and who was thought to be Britt Smith, secretary of the I. W. W. local, was in reality Wesley Everest, a returned soldier, has been established definitely.

"The I. W. W., in Centralia, Wash., who fired upon the men that were attempting to raid the I. W. W. Headquarters were fully justified in their act," said Edward Bassett, commander of the Butte Post of the American Legion, when asked his opinion of the recent Armistice Day riots, which resulted fatally for four of the attacking party and one of the defenders.

"Mob rule in this country must be stopped," continued Mr. Bassett, "and when mobs attack the home of a millionaire, of a laborer, or of the I. W. W., it is not only the right but the duty of the occupants to resist with every means in their power. If the officers of the law cannot stop these raids, perhaps the resistance of the raided may have that effect.

"Whether the I. W. W. is a meritorious organization or not, whether it is unpopular or otherwise should have absolutely nothing to do with the case. The reports of the evidence at the coroner's inquest show that the attack was made before the firing started. If that is true, I commend the boys inside for the action that they took."

(The Butte Daily Bulletin, July 9, 1919.)

We cannot afford to halt to join battle with the intellectuals in their own sphere. When we assume complete control of the economic basis of society we will in that hour free all classes, and the educated intellect of the future will be free and in return for services rendered to them they will give of their best to the advancement of humanity.—Jim Larkin.

Let anyone walk through the poorer quarters of our cities when the men are not working, but resting and chewing the cud of their reflection; and he will find that there is one expression on every mature face—the expression of cynicism.—George B. Shaw.

UNWARRANTED OPTIMISM

(The Butte Daily Bulletin, July 21, 1919.)

Financiers are peculiar in many respects; their reasoning is sometimes difficult to follow.

Let us take, for instance, the optimistic attitude of the financial and industrial lords of these United States:

Having bought nothing but war munitions for the last five years, Europe, they say, must by the ending of the war become an almost inexhaustible market for our raw and manufactured materials.

Our financiers seem to have overlooked the question of payment, although this is generally the first consideration; no one has yet explained how the European peoples, groaning under an enormous tax burden before the war are to meet the impossible burdens of the gigantic war debts.

Let us take the case of Italy, whose government was supposed to enter the war only to further the cause of world democracy.

One of the five powers, Italy, is bankrupt; her people are starving, yet her financiers and diplomats still cling to the ideas and voice the Jargon of the imperialists.

Look at these figures given by Flavio Venanzi, an Italian, writing in The Nation of July 12:

	Revenues	Expenses	Deficit
1913-14	2,523,000,000	2,687,000,000	164,000,000
1914-15	2,559,000,000	5,395,000,000	2,836,000,000
1915-16	3,733,000,000	10,625,000,000	6,892,000,000
1916-17	5,345,000,000	17,595,000,000	12,250,000,000
1917-18	7,680,000,000	25,339,000,000	17,659,000,000
	21,840,000,000	61,641,000,000	39,801,000,000

This table shows that the total revenue from 1913 to 1918 was 21,840,000,000 lire, whereas if there had been no war it could have amounted only to about 13 billion lire. There is a deficit in those five years of nearly 40 billion lire.

Following the last accurate calculations of Maggiorino Ferraris, one of the most conservative and reliable statisticians of Europe, the debts growing out of the Italian war expenses up to October 31, 1918, were:

War Loan	Lire	
First, Second and Third	4,628,000,000	
Fourth	3,986,000,000	
Fifth	6,123,000,000	
		14,737,000,000
Quiquennial and triennial treasury bonds (5%)		3,052,000,000
Ordinary treasury bonds		9,240,000,000
Treasury bond and foreign debts		13,851,000,000
Notes issued by the government (not including the Buoni di Cassa for 1 and 2 lire)		2,046,000,000
Notes issued by the banks of issue for government account		6,536,000,000
Total, lire		49,462,000,000

and calculating an average expense of a billion lire from October 31, 1918, until June 30, 1919, a very few estimate, and three billion lire of extraordinary expenses, the total debt, including the pre-war debts, will climb to these enormous figures:

Old debts to August, 1914, lire	13,636,000,000
War debts to October 31, 1918	49,462,000,000
From October 31, 1918, to June 30, 1919	11,000,000,000
Total, lire	74,098,000,000

The total national wealth of Italy is about 100 billion lire. Her debt is approximately 80 billion lire. Italy is therefore mortgaged for at least three-fourths and probably four-fifths of her national wealth. The Italian people can never pay the interest on this stupendous sum to say nothing of retiring the principal. The same condition obtains in a greater or less degree in every country in Europe.

What then is the basis for the apparent optimism of the American financiers?

Just this and nothing more:

They are laboring under the delusion that the European workers can be enslaved by force of arms and forced to work for the international banking syndicates.

Impossible as it sounds, it is the only thing on which our financial structure is maintaining itself, and it also is founded on a fallacy.

Let us suppose that the German, Austrian, Russian and Italian workers are forced to labor for a pittance at the point of the bayonet.

Laying aside all questions of the impossibility of recruiting the troops willing to act in this capacity, what would be the effect on the American worker?

The commodities produced under these circumstances would, because of their cheapness, displace the products of the American worker. Unemployment would be the inevitable result in this country, and unemployment today means the overthrow of the system that causes it.

Reason from any angle you choose and you come to the same conclusion: that capitalism as the expression of a system of production and distribution has outlived its usefulness. Its collapse is inevitable and even today it is only maintaining itself by suppression and the horrible brutalities that always accompany the death of a system.

The task of the international working class is to install the new order on the ruins of the old.

WAS ORDER UNDER LENIN

(Seattle Union Record, July 28, 1919.)

"I traveled for 6,000 miles across Russia and Siberia in a private car. I made the trip in only a few hours longer than the best time known under the old regime before the war. I got food at the stations and had my car transferred from one train to another, in fact I secured everything I asked for, on the presentation of just one document. This is it."

Colonel Robins held out a photographic copy of the order given him by Lenin and then translated it as follows:

"Council of the People's Commissars, Moscow, Kremlin, May 11, 1918:

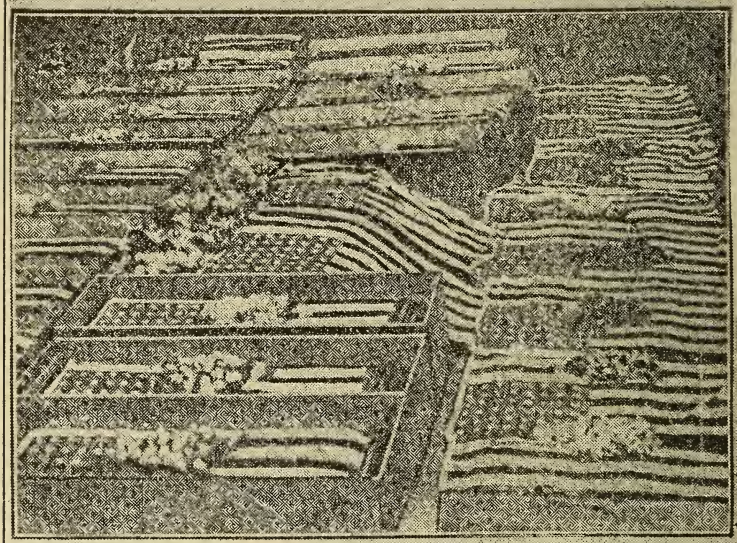
"To Workers, Soldiers and Peasants Soviets throughout the Russian Republic of Soviets:

"Pass Col. Raymond Robins, a special car and contents without inspection. Allow for all courtesies, special facilities for transport, carriage of arms, special food supply at stations.

"Vladimir Ulianoff (Lenin)."

GRIT APRIL 22, 1917

Flag-Draped Caskets of Eddystone Victims



FOR three hours all business was suspended in the town of Chester, Pa., while 10,000 persons paid their last respects to the 52 unidentified victims of the Eddystone explosion. In a heavy rain the mourners stood while clergymen of all denominations gave their blessings to those who had sacrificed their lives in making ammunition for the nations fighting the enemies of the American people. Each coffin was covered by an American flag and the ceremonies were extremely simple, only the rituals of the churches being said. The bodies of all the unidentified ones were buried in one grave, 25 feet wide and 32 feet long. Investigations into the cause of the explosion are being made and it is the consensus of opinion that the disaster was not the result of a plot but was accidental.

(Seattle Union Record, August 9, 1919.)

"Whatever may be Mr. Townley's personal worth," says The Public, "his power lies in the fact that those who have hitherto managed affairs have failed to establish justice and equality of opportunity. It is not that the farmers of North Dakota wish to confiscate the property of others, but they hope to stop others from confiscating theirs."

WOODROW WILSON IS SHREWD POLITICIAN

President Talks Freedom of Speech While Debs and Mooney Remain in Prison.

By Louis P. Lochner.

(Seattle Union Record, June 30, 1919.)

Washington, D. C., June 20.—(By Mail.)—On May 12 of this year, President Wilson made a speech before the French Society of Political Science. As he was preparing his remarks, some one with a good historical memory must have handed him a copy of a certain famous collection of political discourses entitled "The New Freedom," written by one W. Wilson, of Washington and Paris. Or perhaps some one in the American colony at Paris handed him an ancient essay of the vintage of 1787, called the "Constitution of the United States." And perhaps that person mischievously marked, so as to strike his eye, a certain passage added in 1791, called "the first amendment" and reading in part "Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of speech or of the press." At any rate, the President seems to have grown reminiscent, as people often do after they have enjoyed a good banquet; and he was moved to deliver himself of the following echo of his past:

"My view of the state is that it must stop and listen to what the individual has to say no matter how humble and common the individual may be.

"I always have been among those who believe that the greatest freedom of speech was the greatest safety. . . .

"In this free air of free speech men get back into that sort of relationship with one another which constitutes the basis of all common achievement."

Liberty But a Myth

This was like a breath of fresh air in the midst of putrid odors of stagnation. Burleson's high-handed and unconstitutional suppress-

ion of mail matter at will, Gregory's autocratic interpretation of the Espionage Law, Secretary Wilson's dictatorial attempt at wholesale deportation of persons of foreign birth who dared to speak the convictions of their minds, Attorney-General Palmer's amazing declaration that "we must not permit the enlargement of those liberties guaranteed by the Constitution of freedom of the press and freedom of speech,"—all this had made us wonder whether there was any member of the Democratic administration left who still had the slightest regard for our time-honored liberties.

Believes Freedom Is Safety

Here at last, I repeat, was a breath of fresh air. The President not only asserted that he believed in free speech and had always believed in it, but he stated further that "the greatest freedom of speech is the greatest safety."

This was on the 12th day of May. A week later Congress was to assemble. A presidential message was to be delivered. Those fatuous and complacent "liberals" who have even now not yet been disillusioned about the differences between phrases and actions, expected certain things in that message. Our "liberals" took it for granted that Woodrow Wilson would celebrate the first sending of a message by cable in American history with an act that would give living proof of the sincerity of his Paris utterances about free speech.

In other words, an expectant world was waiting for a proclamation of general amnesty in connection with the President's message to Congress.

Well, what happened? Search through his long message about returning the railways and the communications service back to private ownership, and you look in vain for an intimation that Woodrow Wilson, who has "always believed in free speech," would use the great power of his exalted office to set Gene 'Debs free.

And Congress, always sure to listen to its master's voice, has responded in the person of Senator New, who has introduced a bill —not to liberate those who have practiced free speech, oh, no!— but to carry the pernicious, un-American Espionage Act over into peace times.

More recently Mr. Wilson cabled a Memorial Day message to his fellow countrymen. In that message of eight short sentences he speaks four times of "liberty" and "liberation." "Our thoughts and purpose now," he says, in one sentence, "are consecrated to the maintenance of the liberty of the world and of the union of its people in a single comradeship of liberty and of right."

Has Wilson Forgotten

Has Mr. Wilson been so long away from his native land that he has forgotten that the United States is a part of that world

whose liberty is to be maintained? That the American people are a part of "its people," that a "single comradeship of liberty" is not complete so long as 'Gene Debs and Kate O'Hare and Bill Haywood and Tom Mooney and all the other noble spokesmen of the working class are in bondage?

If words mean anything, Mr. Wilson, what do these words mean-You complained in your speech before the French Society of Political Science that you "have been obligated at various times to read a great deal of bad German, difficult German, awkward German," and that you have been "aware that the thought was as awkward as the phrase."

But, Mr. President, what about your English? What do you mean by talking about the "liberty of the world," when our great American apostles of freedom are in jail?

What do you mean, Mr. Wilson, when in the "New Freedom" you state, "If there is one thing we love more than another in the United States it is that every man should have the privilege, unmolested and uncriticized, to utter the real convictions of his mind?" That isn't "bad German, difficult German, awkward German." Sounds like perfectly plain English. Then why, if "every man should have the privilege, unmolested and uncritized, to utter the real convictions of his mind."—why, then, is 'Gene Debs still in jail for speaking his mind?

(The Forge, August 2, 1919.)

Over fifteen hundred men and women are in prison in America or are awaiting trial because they have held to an unpopular belief—a belief which is essentially political—not criminal. For the sake of American common sense, of America's reputation abroad, and of American democracy and justice, can their further imprisonment be tolerated?

(Seattle Union Record, June 20, 1919.)

San Rafael, Cal., June 20.—While a majority of the witnesses fainted from the horror of the scene, two men, Joseph Rogers and Clarence Rollins, died a terrible prolonged death on the gallows at San Quentin this morning owing to bungling mechanism.

Rogers kicked so wildly that his shoes flew off his feet, while the death cap, slipping from its position, revealed a face contorted with agony. He was suspended for 15 minutes before he died of strangulation. Rollins died a minute sooner.

The Iron Cross

WHAT THE PRIVATE SOLDIERS SAY

(The Columbia Sentinel, Harlem, Ga., June 6, 1919.)

Editor Columbia Sentinel,

Harlem, Georgia.

Dear Sir:—

Received the last issue of The Sentinel today; and I think it is splendid. I have read every line in it with untiring interest. If ever a paper possessed a soul, it is present in The Sentinel. It is the cleanest and most inspiring paper I ever read. Surely one who is capable of reading and appreciating The Sentinel is blessed by such companionship.

I was a soldier in the World War, and as I formerly feared Militarism and Autocracy now I loath and despise those hellish twins. There are very few of the boys who do not hate Militarism. A view of this monster will convince anyone that the struggle for Freedom and Democracy will be a long, fierce one. Would to Heaven we had a Congress of men like Mr. Watson, and a hundred papers with the truth, spirit and purpose of The Sentinel.

Always with best wishes for The Sentinel and profound respect for Mr. Watson, I am,

Yours truly,
LEROY W. HOSTETTLER.

(Seattle Union Record, June 26, 1919.)

Right now labor is facing the most momentous period in the world's history.

Whether we like it or not—whether we will it or not—we are facing a world in the re-making.

We are facing a period when the greatest minds of all time are devising ways and means of making this world better, brighter and happier for every one of us.

"THE PATH OF REVOLUTION"

(The Industrial Worker, Everett, Wash., June 25, 1919.)

"The work of Karl Liebknecht shall continue. That is the glorious thought that penetrates my mind and absorbs my intellect. They have shown us that path that must be followed, that path of revolution all over the world.

"You are the radicals. You have fought all your lives. You are the ones that have fought conscription and you know how hard the fight has been. But we will continue until we have reached our goal."—Jim Larkin.

WAR IS OVER, BUT BOYS CAN'T COME HOME

(The Butte Daily Bulletin, June 25, 1919.)

Recently a Butte mother received a letter from her only son, who has been stationed in France for the past 18 months, doing his bit for democracy. He writes that the boys over there are very anxious to return home and a short time ago orders were issued for his regiment to prepare for the home-coming.

This caused much rejoicing and the boys made double quick in getting ready for the journey home. On the eve of their departure this Butte boy received orders to report at a concentration camp for duty. He is a first-class mechanic, and as a result he has been detained indefinitely, for the purpose of overhauling automobiles, there being 1,800 of these machines in this camp to be repaired.

The boys who are compelled to remain in France and do this work will receive soldier's pay for this expert work, and as a result they are not in the best frame of mind, and this Butte boy says the next time some patriotic zealot mentions war to him he will have plenty of it right then and there.

FORD WILL TURN BACK TO U. S. 58 PER CENT OF PLANT'S WAR PROFITS

(The Seattle Daily Times, June 26, 1919.)

Henry Ford will turn back to the government his share—58 per cent—of the war profits made by his Detroit plant. The automobile manufacturer requested the secretary of the treasury to assign an accountant to go over the books of the company, to determine just what his profits were, it was announced this afternoon. The matter was turned over to Commissioner of Internal Revenue Roper, who instructed his representative at Detroit to assign an accountant.

MOONEY WARNS AGAINST BOMBS

(Union Record, June 24, 1919.)

Reports that nation-wide bomb plots are planned by big business interests to spread the impression that only terrorists are back of the fight to win him a new trial, Thomas J. Mooney declared in a statement sent from his San Quentin cell today.

"While labor organizations plan a peaceful and legal protest in my behalf, certain officials are spreading broadcast a warning that bomb outrages may be expected," says the statement.

"To my mind this is an attempt to put a criminal aspect on an orderly protest against the perjury and fraud used to convict me.

"Every sane working man knows a bomb explosion July 4 would damage my cause. So I insist now that if such explosions occur they will not be the work of my friends. Such explosions would only benefit the corrupt forces that put me in jail."

Sayings of some of our well known men:

President Wilson: "I realize we are at the turning point."

Henry Ford: "The working people are not getting a square deal."

Abraham Lincoln: "Labor should be considered first of all."

F. P. Walsh: "The working class should not trust their interests to any political party or politician."

R. G. Ingersoll: "I feel indebted for the liberty we now have to Tom Payne."

Karl Marx: "Working men of the world, organize! You have nothing to lose but your chains and the world to gain."

Senator La Follette: "On an average the American people are paying 70 per cent on over $31,000,000,000 of watered stock."

Taken from the "Grit": Farmers receive only $9,000,000,000 for what the consumer pays $27,000,000,000 annually.

Henry Ford is fighting the capitalists with their own tools. Don't look for much from the ballot box as long as the control of wealth is in the hands of a few.

SAYINGS OF GREAT MEN

"People must produce as much as they consume to be happy."—Leo Tolstol.

"The truly generous are the truly wise."—John Home.

"The working people are producing the best and are beginning to wonder why they can't get the best."—Tom Lewis.

"The truest lovers of our flag are not those who spring to their feet when the band plays the National Air.—Louis F. Post.

WASTERS OF THE WORLD

(Union Record, December 30, 1919.)

American owners of oil wells in Mexico have another cause for war! Carranza, they say has stopped the drilling of ten new wells! And the Shipping Board fears a shortage of oil for American ships!

Obviously, this is plain conspiracy by Carranza against the United States! Why do our armies delay so long? Eastern newspapers are waxing eloquent on the subject.

But wait a minute! The New York World, a paper which has of late shown a most commendable independence, calls attention to the fact that, according to the director of the United States Geological Survey, the wells at present dug in Mexico are capable of delivering 1,592,741 barrels of oil a day, but the actual daily capacity is only 174,872 barrels.

What becomes of the difference—about nine-tenths of the whole is apparently not used. "Is it not a fact," asks the World, "that the oil interests in Mexico have neither the pipe lines nor the tankage to take care of the capacity flow from wells already drilled?

We have used the word "exploiter" so often that people have forgotten part of its original meaning. A shorter and uglier word is this—the WASTERS OF THE WORLD. They who grasp all they can, and in grasping destroy what they cannot grasp. They who would spend billions of dollars (their country's dollars) and hundreds of thousands of lives (other folks' lives) to gain a few million for themselves, and who then add insult to injury by calling their greed by the name of patriotism!

GOVERNMENT BY INJUNCTION

(Union Record, Dec. 30, 1919.)

Sixteen of the striking cigarmakers of Chicago have been sent to jail for peaceful picketing. Judge Sullivan, who imposed the sentences, had previously issued an injunction forbidding the strikers to picket, and it was for disobedience to his command that they were jailed.

Little by little, the labor forces of this country are being taught lessons of distrust and disrespect for the courts. They are being taught that the courts are quick acting against labor and slow acting or non-acting against employers.

The folks that are teaching them are not the so-called "reds," but judge after judge who consorts with business men, loses touch with the common folks and, in the end, either consciously or unconsciously, makes himself the tool of employers in breaking labor.

Judges and public officials of this kind are the most dangerous agitators in our country today. Incidentally, we might call attention to the arrest of coal miners who were slow about obeying the government's order, and the way in which the Wilkeson Coal Company violates those same orders with impunity.

PLAYING FOR REVOLUTION

(Union Record, January 2, 1920.)

The man who ran against Victor Berger in the recent Milwaukee election, and was defeated by several thousand votes, plans to claim the right to go to Congress instead of Berger, according to a press dispatch.

He will base his claim on the statement that Berger is disqualified from holding office, and that every vote cast for him is therefore null and void.

Doubtless there are many men in Congress who will support this claim. There may even be a majority. There are men so drunk with the desire to smash all who oppose their views of capitalistic society that they don't care what American traditions they smash in the process.

Some of them are too pig-headed to know that they are making a bid for revolution. Some of them know,—and don't care. Like some of the business men in this community who have always regretted the peacefulness of our general strike, they want a "showdown," they want to see blood run; they are sick of pretending any longer to uphold the law, and would prefer a chance to fight.

But it is as sure as fate, and all past history shows it, that on the day when the powers of government in any country say to a group of citizens: "Your BALLOTS are no good. We mock at them! we do as we please in spite of your votes,"—on that day the hope of peaceful change dies in that land.

VANDERVEER'S ARREST

(Union Record, January 2, 1920.)

Keeping the Wobblies from having a fair trial seems to have become the greatest indoor sport in this state!

The attorney-general set the style, when he called together the county prosecutors, and behind closed doors made plans to rush all the I. W. W. cases to trial, in order that they might not have opportunity to get lawyers.

The lawyers of Lewis County were next in line, with their resolution to disbar any lawyer who defended the I. W. W.'s.

And now George Vanderveer, one of the most eminent attorneys in this state, is arrested in the little town of Vancouver, Wash., because last October he is said to have talked to prisoners in the county jail without permission.

Whether he did or did not address words to his clients in the Vancouver Jail last October we do not know. The claim that is

made is that he stood in the door of the jail and said something to the prisoners. Consequently he is arrested the week before he is to handle a big murder trial over in Montesano. Perhaps there's no connection between the two facts, but—

Arrested for talking to his clients! It sounds like a joke! But it has a mighty serious side. How many workers tonight up in the logging camps of this state are laughing sourly and saying: "Government is a tool of the capitalists. Law! Justice! For US. Don't talk the bunk!"

That's what they'll be saying, whether we like it or not.

POLITICAL ETHICS

By George D. Coleman.

(Union Record, December 29, 1919.)

Senator Newberry's case, charged by Grand Jury with spending $1,000,000 to win a seat in the Senate worth less than $50,000 for the six-year term, not only raises the question, if for a job paying $50,000, $1,000,000 is spent, where does the $950,000 balance come from? It does more, for it exposes the ethics (?) or non-ethics of the mind of the professional politician.

Senator Moses, Republican from New Hampshire, "makes no bones" of putting it up to the Democratic senators as to "where they get off." If they don't support the Republican fraud in Michigan and stand by "the gang" the Republicans will "spill the beans" and make it darn uncomfortable for you Democrats in cheating the Negro of the political rights. We won't uphold your skulduggery if you don't uphold our's. They have so long enjoyed the mutual sharing of political plunder that they have become cynical.

This proves to us that Republican and Democratic parties as the two arms of political capitalism have so little moral sense that they openly confess their collusion and thus expose the humbug of what President Wilson calls democracy.

It's about time that honest Americans organized and kicked these Siamese twins, the Democratic and Republican parties, out of power. They are poltiical hogs quarreling over the well-filled feed trough. We need a modern-day Cromwell to say to this crowd of capitalist hirelings, "Make way for honest men." If we want to save the country from these prostitutes and thieves, and ourselves from the iron collars of thralls to the predatory rich we have no other way of doing it.

(Butte Daily Bulletin, June 18, 1919.)

Senator Lodge and also Senator Borah appeared to be indignant the other day that full copies of the Peace Treaty reached the headquarters of Wall Street before reaching the Senate. But what is more reasonable than that such important documents should reach the actual seat of government first?

God grants liberty to those who live it, and are always ready to guard and defend it.—Daniel Webster.

(The Forge, June 21, 1919.)

. . . The color line cannot be drawn by the workers where the employers have refused to draw it in industry. Men who work beside each other must organize together. Those who work in the same industry must solve their common problems. . . . .

. . . No democracy is possible where the white man and the black man do not stand shoulder to shoulder to battle for their common interests and the control of their individual lives.

(The Forge, June 21, 1919.)

. . . Arthur Lampher, of Chicago, said that the Bolsheviki at one time put up a sign which read "Americans, what are you fighting for?" A sergeant said he didn't know what he should answer, and then a lieutenant came along and said, "Don't answer at all."

Ex-president Taft was once asked what a working man should do if he were starving and could find no work. "God knows!" was Taft's historic answer.

Taft would be the best man to answer the question. "Why are United States troops in Russia?"

AVERS LUST FOR BLOOD MONEY RESPONSIBLE FOR CONFLICT IN EUROPE

Motor King Denounces "Wall Street Patriots" Who Profit From Crisis.

By George E. Miller.

(Detroit News, February 7, 1917.)

The present great war was fomented primarily by interests which make money out of wars. . . . . Agencies have existed in all the great capitals for the spread of war scares . . . . The natural result

was that the people of the rival nations became alarmed over the possibility of war. . . . Mr. Ford believes the present situation the result of nothing but this international propaganda, in which so-called patriotic organizations in each country work hand in hand with similar organizations in all of the other great countries. The inevitable had to occur. The nations went to war and then these organizations reaped the harvest for which they had been scheming and intriguing for years. . . . . Practically all the money in the world will be found in the hands of these interests which speculate in the instrumentalities of organized murder. . . .

Flags in Wall Street

"Why," exclaimed Mr. Ford, "I chanced to be in New York last Saturday, the day President Wilson broke off diplomatic relations with Germany and with my own eyes I saw flags run up all over Wall Street. There was no doubt about that. Those people wanted the United States to get into war. They publicly rejoiced and hoisted their flags to show their "patriotism." What patriotism? For what there was in it. . . . . There you had a living picture of the influences which cause wars, a brazen illustration that the blood of possibly millions of our boys means nothing to men who can make money out of fighting.

"But I also noticed another thing. While the flags were out and there was public rejoicing that this country was to be plunged into the slaughter and the speculators were rushing around like mad to take advantage of the new crop of blood money in sight, there was not a single evidence that the "patriotism" of these people went a step beyond. There was no rush to get into the trenches . . . . because these speculators were surging around to provide for the grim business of modern warfare . . . . and do not care who wins or loses so long as they continue to get the money."

(The Appeal to Reason, May 22, 1915.)

By C. P. Hoffman.

. . . I mean you—the mother—the father—the brother—the sister—the woman—the man. I am asking you: DO YOU WANT WAR? I am not asking the money lender, the bond broker, the manufacturer of ammunition, of guns, shot and shell nor the exporter of food stuffs and mules. I am asking YOU. Not the politician, the statesman, the patriot, the American, the Englishman, the German, the Frenchman, the Russian, the Turk. I GO BEYOND THESE—TO THE REAL YOU. I appeal to your heart, your soul,

to your manhood, your womanhood, TO YOU AS A MEMBER OF THE GREAT BROTHERHOOD—MANKIND.

Do you want war? Do you want to drench the whole world in blood? Is it not enough that Europe is blood-mad, frenzied with fire, rape, murder? Is America to be drawn into the orgy—into the death-dance of civilization? . . . . Why do Americans go to Europe while its people are blind with blood-lust? Did they not know that war is raging? That hell has broken loose? Had they not been warned? . . . . .

Are you going to die in a trench or rot in a hospital because a few Americans, nabobs, counting on your stupid patriotism, braggingly risked their lives in pursuit of their private pleasures? Are you forgetting that this is a war of the rich? This is not a revolution of the people against their oppressors—of the workers against their exploiters—of slaves against masters—of poor against rich. This is a war of the ARISTOCRACY—OF KINGS AND PRINCES. . . . . .

(Union Record, June 28, 1919.)

. . . . Trotsky is the greatest orator in Russia. . . . The peasants are all armed, and each village has machine guns and plenty of ammunition. . . . The Soviet government gave them the land, and that was what they wanted . . . . because of the great class war in this country, and that the capitalist class in this country thought they might lose control if the working class thought that they would be better off under a Soviet government. . . . The Soviet government has never been given a fair chance to show what it could do under normal conditions . . . . If you study the Soviet form of government I think you will find it is the most efficient form of government in the world. . . . .

THERE'S A DIFFERENCE

(Seattle Times, July 11, 1919.)

The cost of the war to the United States according to latest treasury compilations, was in excess of $30,000,000,000. . . . . .

(Union Record, June 28, 1919.)

By Press Committee

. . . The Republicans and the Democrats, who, from the class-conscious workers' point of view, differ only in Name. . . . "Give

me control of the newspapers of the United States for six months and I'll elect Jack Johnson or Hinky Dink, president or anyone else." And it is true, ye gods!

The average man in this country today could not tell you to save his life why he voted for either the Republicans or Democrats. The citizen voter was not consulted about the war, about conscription or anything else. He never is, and it is not intended by his masters either that he should be.

As public sentiment is craftily Manufactured by the agents of plutocracy via the press, pulpit, platform and picture route, and as therefore the vote is by no means a clear or true expression of the Real needs of the working class—seeing that it was palpably manufactured at the instigation of the crafty minority for the benefit of said minority—it therefore becomes a huge joke to talk of the "people" ruling. . . . . .

VOCATIONAL REPRESENTATION

(Industrial Worker, January 3, 1920.)

Calgary, Alta., Dec. 24.—Revolutionary in the extreme is the resolution adopted by a recently held convention of the secretaries of the United Farmers of Alberta, in which the organization, numbering some 20,000 farmers, is openly pledged to class organization for political action.

"We believe that class organization is not only justifiable but actually necessary under existing conditions," states the resolution. "We believe that class or group representation under a proportional system of voting is the only practical system to take the place of the present unsatisfactory poltical party system."

As explained by W. H. Wood, president of the convention, the idea of the society is a body regulated by the elected delegates of economic organizations.

Reduced to its simplest anaylsis it means simply this: Government shall no longer be based on property and residence qualifications with a personnel elected by party votes from geographical subdivisions of the country's area; but shall be based on occupations and industries. No longer would Smith represent a certain district and pretend to represent every class in that district, but would represent for instance, Metal Trades Workers Council No. 26, or Farmers' Council No. 27.

Twenty-seven years ago in Cincinnati, Ohio, the writer of this editorial advocated **Vocational Representation** under a scheme of **Industrial Government** which he at that time, was attempting to

present to the Engineering profession. The idea was derived from an engineer in New York City who had presented it to the New York State Legislature, years before, in a scheme for the reform of the government of the city of New York. The I. W. W. has based its scheme of Industrial Democracy upon the idea of Vocational or Industrial representation and consistently advocated it for the past fourteen years. In 1910, "Candidus" published a book in England which elaborated the idea of Vocational or Industrial representation and less than two years ago a Cuban presented a scheme to Industralize the Cuban Senate.

The idea of Vocational or Industrial representation is not new, but that it is absolutely rational and democratic, no one can deny. However, it is incompatible with capitalism, for the reason that it would promote (even force) the reorganization of the population along conscious, economic, class lines and thereby drift power into the hands of the workers. Also it would crowd out the politicians and intellectuals from office and force in a crew of workers and engineers. For this latter reason, it has never been advocated by Socialist politicians who have always visioned **themselves** functioning as the **Government.**

So long as capitalism continues there can be no Vocational representation. Under an Industrial Democracy, it is the only logical method of securing efficient administration.

THE LIST GROWS

(Seattle Union Record, January 15, 1920.)

And now "they" have Frank Walsh tied up with the I. W. W., because quotations from him are found in a "hand-book" and he has indorsed "the fundamental right to strike." President Wilson has been put on the list of suspects by Senator Coman on account of his "New Freedom."

Who will be next? "They" will be after Saint Paul next because he said, "If one member suffers, all suffers," which is suspiciously near, "an injury to one is an injury to all." And the Angel Gabriel would better look out or they will list him, because he blows a horn instead of tooting a whistle.

Really, "they" would better read a few chapters of Artemus Ward and cultivate a sense of humor, which being interpreted means a sense of true proportion.

The Ford International Weekly

Crippled Soldier Begs on Streets

WHEN this soldier left home for the war, all the folks went down to the village station, and the boys cheered and the girls cried, and the president of the town council made a speech in which he said that the country owed the soldiers everything, and that nothing would be too good for the soldier when he returned. And all the people cheered in confirmation of the pledge. They meant it, too. There were times in 1917 when people would have done anything for the soldiers—no sacrifice would have been too great.

Well, this soldier went away and joined the Sixth Regiment of Marines. He trained and he worked; he stifled his loneliness and subdued his fears; he mastered the terrible technique of his grim work.

And then he went overseas. In swift succession came Brest, a training area behind the front, a period of duty in a quiet sector. Then one flaming day came Belleau Wood, and when night fell this soldier lay prone on the ground, his left leg blown off. After seemingly interminable hours the stretcher-bearers carried him away, and then succeeded other series of sufferings—a dressing station in a dump cave, a mad and torturing ambulance ride over deeply rutted roads, a field hospital. Then came a crowded train of the wounded, and last of all a base hospital where the weeks and months of convalescence seemed harder than the work of the battlefields.

Int. Film Service

Surely he had deserved well of his country, this boy who had given all but his life. How often the parting words of his friends must have sounded assuringly in his ears. Yet here he is, practically a beggar on the streets. Discharged from the service he found himself unable to get work at a wage that would support him. Great talk about government relief and vocational training and other delightful things, but nothing tangible. So, knowing in his heart that his service had been costly and honorable, knowing that his country did owe him something, he sank his pride in the depths of his need, and went out to the corner of 34th street and Fifth Avenue, New York, to earn his living.

This soldier is a rebuke and a challenge. Dispatches tell us that all the German wounded have disappeared from the streets of German cities. They are no longer compelled either to loaf or beg. How long will it be before we can say that of the United States?

(Appeal To Reason, February 19, 1916.)

On the Road to Newton, Kansas,
February 8, 1916.

Appeal To Reason, Girard, Kansas.

Dear . . . Fellow Workers—I am enclosing my check to help carry the APPEAL TO REASON . . . to the farmers. . . . . I look to them to save themselves and the rest of us from the ruthless tyranny of capitalism. . . . They live close to nature . . . . . they understand the importance of right conditions. . . . . They will probe to the quick the economic question of the day in general, and the question of preparedness in particular.

The farmer . . . realizes the futility of militarism. . . He knows that when war is done with a nation, . . . the land that was once his is often taken away from him . . . . . the preparedness agitation have other motives besides the fear of an invading army. He will see . . . . . a weapon in the hands of the ruling class to beat down the workers when they rise up and demand better conditions, shorter hours and higher pay. . . . . The farmer will be with us in refusing to bear the burden of a large army and . . . . . warships, ... and banks . . . full of steel stock and railroad stock and war bonds.

We don't want any more guns or soldiers. . . . . We want to see the soldiers put to work. . . . . Let the poor and needy unite and stand together. . . . . The farmer will . . . . . fight . . . for the establishment of a new social order. . . . . .

Faithfully your comrade,
HELEN KELLER.

WORKERS STARVE WHILE CONGRESS INVESTIGATES

(The Michigan Socialist, February 23, 1917.)

. . . Congress . . . . planning the safety and protection of the piratical munition makers and food gamblers in their dirty games of grinding out millions by supplying the warring countries with food and powder, that not a thought was given to the problems at home—the problem of food supply . . . . that brings this nation nearer on the border of a revolution. . . . . Wherever capitalism holds sway there is poverty. . . . Self preservation is the first law of nature. People must eat to live. . . . Congress is going to investigate—$400,000 will be appropriated to investigate the cause of the food shortage and to discover the speculators who willfully boost the prices of food stuffs. . . . . Who, but a fool can fail to see that private ownership of the necessities of life and the operation of

the industries for profit instead of for public good is the responsible cause for all ills of modern society . . . . . but our government, elected by the people and selected by the plutes, functions in the interests of the owners of America, the interests of the exploiters and property rights are put above human rights.

RUSS "MOTHER JONES" IS FREED FROM EXILE—GRANDMOTHER OF REVOLUTION INVITED BACK HOME

(The Detroit News Tribune, March 18, 1917.)

. . . . After 30 years of exile this 73-year-old woman has realized her dearest wish—to see her people freed . . . from the barren recesses of Siberia . . . . . Madam Breshkovakaya was the daughter of a Russian nobleman. . . A group of 2,000 were arrested . . . . . One hundred died in prison while awaiting trial. Catherine herself spent four years in prison before being granted a trial and it was only her excellent health and supreme courage that sustained her in the ordeal. . . . . After . . . . . wandering . . . .they were overtaken by 50 soldiers sent to run them down. When they returned to the Balkal village, they were tried and sentenced to four years in the mines of Kara and 14 years exile. . . .

(The Detroit Times, February 26, 1917.)

. . . . . Rev. Eugene R. Shippen read a telegram from William Jennings Bryan . . . . against Militarism . . . . .Citizens everywhere express themselves in telegrams and letters. This is the only way in which to overcome the misrepresentations of the jingo portion of the metropolitan press. . . . .

William E. Mason, former senator . . . . said the proposal before the country was to go to war to enforce the right to carry contraband goods to some of the Allies. . . . . .

J. C. Kennedy of Chicago, ... declared that the American people do not want war and will not have war. . . .

(The Grit, February 18, 1917.)

Parts of Texas where land values now range from $150 to $200 per acre. . . . . The owners of these farms are for the most part men who are fixtures in their respective communities. Although they may not grow enough crops upon their land to bring them good interest on their investments they are content with their lot. . . . . The State of Texas, only a little more than 30 years ago, gave to

the syndicate of Chicago men a solid tract of 3,000.000 acres of land, on a valuation of 50 cents per acre. . . . . The same land is today selling readily for an average price of $35 per acre.

(Union Record, Aug. 7, 1919.)

Glenn E. Plumb, author of the "Plumb Plan" for railroad control, appearing before the House Interstate Commerce Committee today, declared it is revolt and not simply unrest which confronts the United States. . . . .

. . . Plumb asserted that "organized labor now realizes that further advances in wages at the expense of a cost of living exceeding that of values are wholly futile. . . .

. . . "Recent events have brought us face to face with the differences between the earning power and spending power of the great mass of the workers. . . .

. . . "Leading directly from Wall Street and from the banking houses controlled by the Morgan and Rockefeller groups, these facts show that there has proceeded a systematized plundering of virtually all of the public transportation highways of the United States. . . .

THE MENACES OF RICHES

By Scott Nearing.

(Seattle Union Record, July 30, 1919.)

Hugo's famous statement that "the heaven of the rich is built upon the hell of the poor" meets with a ready response from the poor. Their life is hell. They realize it; they admit it. What of the heaven of the rich? Is "riches" a synonym for "heaven," or is it still true that it is easier for a camel to go through the needle's eye than for riches and heaven to come together?

Much has been said about the futility of riches from the standpoint of the individual possessor of wealth. Probably no one realizes more keenly than the rich that he who would amass wealth for himself "arrives with pains and sweat and fury nowhere." Too little attention has been devoted to the matter by those who are interested in building a vigorous body social in the United States.

The terrible menace of "riches" lies in the extravagant, careless, blase idleness that pervades this "heaven," than in the abysmal chasm that yawns between it and the hell of poverty, and the forces that are at work widening and deepening the gulf.

The present economic order makes poverty as it makes riches —the poor are poor, primarily because of the paucity of their wages; the rich are rich primarily because of the generous amounts of rent, interest and profit that falls to their share as owners of income yielding property. The same system that blights the poor fattens the rich—necessarily, because riches is built upon poverty.

Ruskin puts the answer in this unanswerable way:

"What is really desired, under the name of riches, is essentially power over men. . . . And this power of wealth, of course, is greater or less in direct proportion to the number of persons who are as rich as ourselves, and who are ready to give the same price for an article of which the supply is limited. . . " So that as above stated, the art of becoming "rich in the common sense, is not absolutely nor finally the art of accumulating much money for ourselves, but also of contriving that our neighbors shall have less. In accurate terms, it is "the art of establishing the maximum inequality in our own favor."

The "heaven of riches" depends upon establishing and maintaining "the maximum of inequality"—truly a questionable variety of "heaven."

The rich may remain rich only while they keep their neighbors —brother humans—poor—truly an extraordinary basis upon which to build a society. Society? How absurd! Upon such a basis there can be founded naught but tumult, conflict, chaos!

Daniel Webster saw it coming and warned against it. Abraham Lincoln lamented over its imminence.

Today, it is here, and we are busily engaged in making it more thorough going and emphatic.

The people of the United States are busy building the heaven of riches. Larger and larger amounts of income are being concentrated in fewer and fewer hands. In 1914 there were 101,718 persons with incomes of from $5,000 to $10,000. By 1917 the number had increased to 150,551 persons, almost exactly 50 per cent more. The number of persons with incomes of $25,000 to $50,000 more than doubled during the same period (11,144 to 23,724). At the same time, the number of persons with $50,000 to $100,000 increased almost threefold (3,616 to 10,654) and the number with incomes of $100,000 and over increased four-fold (1,598 to 6,633).

The immense increases have occurred among the highest incomes and with increasing rapidity.

The people of the United States are building the heaven of the rich, and in order to secure the necessary materials, they are digging graves for their most cherished and their dearest liberties.

I. W. W. TRIAL OPENS EYE OF JURY FOREMAN

(Seattle Union Record, October 18, 1919.)

Spokane, Oct. 18.—Declaring she had had her eyes opened by testimony in the I. W. W. trial which ended here Thursday in freeing of 13 alleged I. W. W. on criminal syndicalism charges, Mrs. J. H. McNeill, foreman of the jury, today in a statement said she had come to a point of sympathy with them.

"I was flatly prejudiced against them when I went into the trial," she said, "but I had never seen their side of it. I really thought they were what people said they were. I only wish that everybody in the country could have heard that testimony."

(The Public, September 13, 1919.)

The jailing of I. W. W. members in Kansas under the Espionage Act is bringing to light the fact that the soul-deadening effect of the law's delay is increased by the nerve-racking strain of indecent prisons. According to the report of Winthrop D. Lane in "The Survey," the Federal prisoners in Kansas jails have not only been held nearly two years without trial, but they have been confined in jails that have undermined the health of the men. It has been the boast of English law that a man is innocent until he has been proven guilty. Yet men have been arrested on suspicion, thrown into jail, and made to suffer all the pain of prison punishment, and at the long delayed trial have been declared innocent. True, an attempt has been made to avoid this by admitting the accused to bail until conviction, but the terms of bail are such that though easily met by those having property-owning friends, they are unavailable for those whose friends are poor. Thus, a rich man, though the veriest scoundrel, is given his liberty pending trial, while the poor man, though the soul of honor, may languish in prison. The experience of the Government political prisoners calls for a remedy that will admit something besides property as surety for the accused. And pending this relief the prisoners should have a speedy trial and decent internment. The purpose of the law is not revenge, but to prevent repetition of the offense. A man who believes the laws of this country are for the benefit of the rich, and that the only relief lies in revolution, is apt to be confirmed in that belief by the experience of the political prisoners in Kansas jails.

ROLL OF HONOR
Young

FIGURES ON BANKING

The Money Trust

(The Post, November 27, 1912.)

An eminent attorney, who has an extensive Wall Street practice and experience, concludes that "less than a dozen men are, for all practical purposes, in control of the direction of at least seventy-five per cent of the deposits of the leading national banks and trust companies in the city of New York, and of allied institutions in various parts of the country." Seventy-five per cent of the deposits of all the national banks and trust companies in New York would amount roughly to one and three-quarter billion dollars. This, then, is the "Money Trust," which a great deal of vague and half-baked opinion would have the Government somehow or other abolish.

All these banks and trust companies are circumscribed by law. All of them are open to the most complete investigation by national and state authority. If they are doing anything that is not lawful the state or Federal Government should be able to put its finger on the crime very promptly. The Money Trust is alleged also to control the big life-insurance companies; but they, like the banks, are completely open to public inspection and constantly under public surveillance—everything they do is prescribed by law.

The Money Trust is commonly referred to as the darkest, most secret and elusive of all our octopi; but, in fact, it lives in a glass house and can scarcely wiggle a tentacle unseen. Less than a dozen men may possibly be "in control of the direction" of the beast; but squads of expert policemen stand at their elbows and can see exactly what they do.

* * *

(Detroit News, January 12, 1917.)

. . . . British subjects for government purposes here, have brought to New York during the last few months stocks and bonds worth more than $400,000,000 according to the estimates made in banking circles today. The last edition is $20,000,000, received . . . by J. P. Morgan & Co. . . .

This makes a total inflow of $49,440,000 since January 1st last . . . . . .

COMPTROLLER AFTER BANKS THAT CHARGE UNLAWFUL INTEREST

(Oregon Journal, November 13, 1915.)

. . . . John Skelton Williams . . . . Banks charge big interest . . . . and reports made to him showing that 1,022 out of 7,615 national banks have been receiving an average of 10 per cent or more on all their loans, while some received in certain cases from 100 to 1,000 per cent.

One bank reported a loan of $3.50 to a woman for six days for $1.50 interest, or 2.400 per cent.

* * *

(Oregon Journal, December 23, 1915.)

"Robbing by savings bank failure has flourished for many years."

* * *

(Oregon Labor Press, January 8, 1916.)

. . . . There's a whole lot of people waking up to the fact that one of the principal things that is the matter with this country is the banking system.

* * *

FOUR FAMILIES . . . COLLECT MILLIONS THROUGH USURY

(The Saturday American, Portland, Ore., December 5, 1914.)

. . . . . There is just one thing, however, that is calculated to make any person with brains tired, and that is the wail of Wall Street, repeated daily by Portland's bankers. . . . . .

Banking is a monopoly. Public utilities are monopolies. The public utilities and banks stand together. All the earnings of Mr. Average Citizen go either to the banker or the public utility man. That is why the bankers and public utility men own 70 per cent of the wealth of the United States today, and the general public owns but 30 per cent. The great profit producers of the country today are banks and public utilities. . . . . .

About four families control the banking of Portland. . . . There is a reason why Portland's banking aristocrats stand in with Wall Street, and act as agents for Wall Street in controlling the Portland newspapers. . . . .

Wall Street is keeping the laws on the books at Washington for them, so that they may continue to get this banking graft. There is where the mutuality of interest comes in between Wall Street bankers and Portland bankers. Wall Street must have agents in each town to control the press, to control elections, and to keep the common herd under subjection. Wall Street has chosen to use local bankers for this purpose, and it does so use them. That is how the Money Power manages to get two-thirds of the voters to cast their ballots directly against their own interests.

. . . . There is very little actual cash in the country at any time, whether during good times or hard times. The bankers "duplicate" deposits—that is, they accept the same dollar over and over again, and credit it to separate depositors, without the dollar ever leaving the bank once—and in that way they draw interest on the same dollar over and over again. The total stock of money in the United States is only $3,500,000,000, or $35 per capita. Yet, the banks have "on deposit," according to reports made by them to the controller of the currency, $20,000,000,000, or six times as much money as there is in existence in the country. That shows you how the "duplicating of deposits" works, and how the banks merely keep books and loan credit.

* * *

(Oregon Journal, January 8, 1912.)

. . . . The Journal insisted and repeats that special privileges through legislation by incompetent statesmen able a favored few to absorb an undue portion of this huge wealth to the detriment of the many. The paper added that the process contributes to the number of penniless men and adds to the list of suicides, all of which, by implication, Mr. Strong denies. . . . . The United States possesses one-fourth the visible supply of gold and silver in the world. Our bank deposits, state and national, aggregate sixteen billion dollars. Our bank assets exceed twenty-three billion dollars. No other nation approaches these figures. But—nearly one-half the individual deposits and bank assets of the nation is in only three states.—New York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. Forty-eight states create the wealth, but three states have almost half the money. How did the three states get so large a share? They are the special beneficiaries of the tariff. They are the home of the trusts. Unjust laws and non-enforced laws passed and administered by an incompetent statesmanship have enabled them to absorb an unfair share of the wealth.

(Collier's, January 13, 1912.)

. . . . And there is the power of the banker. He must have the confidence of the people to get their money. When they have deposited their money with him, it becomes the basis of credit—about three dollars of credit to one dollar of money. . . . .

The intervention of banking produced the greatest tragedy in the history of mercantile man. . . . . .

Against $25,000,000 of actual depositors' money, on which it pays interest, the bank sells $75,000,000 of credit, on which it receives interest. . . . . .

Everybody has to trust the bank. . . . .

Bankers bear a lot of watching. . . .

In 1907 . . . . . small depositors needing cash could not get their own money out. . . . .

* * *

(Hearst's Magazine, July, 1912.)

Money Trust, the Wall Street Journal. It is telling the gratifying story of Mr. Morgan's First National Bank:

"For a number of years prior to 1901 the bank paid dividends of 100 per cent, increasing the capital to $10,000,000 . . . . .

"The dividends in those five years including the 100 per cent extra, totaled over $22,000,000. . . . . .

* * *

By George B. Colman.

(Gale's, September, 1919.)

. . . . Bank deposits before the war $27,000,000,000, bank deposits now, 1919, $75,000,000,000. . . . The national Wealth of Italy is estimated as not more than 100 billion lire, or the debt is three-quarters of the natural wealth. . . . ."

Would the Statute Hold?

On the question whether the payment or acceptance of interest for the use of money could be forbidden by law, three Portland, Oregon, lawyers have expressed the following opinions:

"The law prescribes a legal interest rate. Hence, it may be that interest exists only by sufference. The Supreme Court holds that the

liquor traffic has no inherent right to exist and does exist by license only. Interest might be prohibited on the same grounds."

If ten per cent can be made unlawful why not one per cent or any other interest at all be made unlawful?

"An attack upon the constitutionality of such a law would probably fail if the law were properly drawn. It is a matter over which the state has complete soverignty."

* * *

(The Portland Telegram, June 14, 1912.)

. . . Bankers do not want the people to know. The very suggestion arouses persistence on the part of the people. If there are facts which the bankers think they ought not to disclose, they say nothing about them.

* * *

(The Portland News, October 25, 1913.)

. . . In short, if banks cannot run business, they will do their best to kill it. Such is the attitude of the banks. . . .

(The Liberator, May, 1919.)

". . . That fact that Berger is sentenced to prison for twenty years for being a Socialist, should rally all Socialists. . . . 'From the crown of my head to the soles of my feet I am Bolshevik, and proud of it. The day of the people has come!' "—Eugene V. Debs.

(Union Record, May 8, 1919.)

". . . Senator Borah declared it was deliberate murder to send the men to Siberia, and both he and Senator Johnson said that since the United States was not at war with Russia it had no right to send armed forces into that country."

(Same paper, May 9, 1919.)

"A well known labor leader in Detroit says, '. . . . Organized labor should today watch its step more carefully than ever before. . . . We bled for democracy. We starved for Democracy. Now we want democracy. Don't let them scare you. . . .' 'How about the

machinist organizer in Jackson, Michigan, who was tarred and feathered as a 'Red'? What was the result? Today the town is more firmly organized than it has ever been. And the same will be true of Detroit. . . . We are all Americans, and we want our American rights in the good old fashioned way . . .'

"'. . . Flags—red, yellow or green—don't matter much in the trenches. All that matters is how good a fighter you are. The same with us. We don't care if they legislate us—that is, all our unions—out of existence. If our spirit is there we will go over the top when the time comes just the way our boys did over there, no matter, if we have in our hands a flag, a trowel, a shovel or just a handful of the mud that is being thrown at us today. All we need is the love of democracy. And, boys, we have it today, we have bled for it, we have died for it. And we want it.'"

(Same paper, May 8, 1919.)

". . . Jack Cavanagh, president of the British Columbia Federation of labor, addressed the council in this city . . . Explaining some of the reasons for the movement of the Canadian workers into a new form of organization, breaking away from the American Federation of Labor, he declared . . . that there are already about 10,000 unemployed men in Vancouver, B. C., of which a large percentage are returned soldiers. They have come back to find that the country for which they fought and which promised them everything has nothing to give them, not even a job. These men are not going to sit quietly by and starve while there is plenty for all within the reach of their hands . . ."

(The Star.)

". . . Europe will go Bolshevik if the League of Nations fails . . ."

(The Seattle Times.)

". . . Workers of America! Bolshevism is not your enemy. It is capitalism . . ."

(Union Record.)

"Yanks in Russia refuse to fight the Bolshevik . . ."

(The Star.)

"The Mayor of Seattle says that the labor council of this city is controlled by the I. W. W. . . ."

(Butte Bulletin, May 9, 1919.)

The following extracts, giving opinions of some of the American presidents on the subject of "America First" and the wisdom of a policy of absolute non-interference in the political affairs of other quarters of the globe:

President Washington: "It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world."

President John Adams: "But my system was determined, and had been so for more than twenty years; that is, to enter into no alliance with any power in Europe . . ."

President Jefferson: "I know that it is a maxim with us, and I think it is a wise one, not to entangle ourselves with the affairs of Europe."

President Madison: ". . . To maintain sincere neutrality toward belligerent nations . . ."

President Monroe: ". . . With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and we shall not interfere."

President Jackson: ". . . Cultivate free commerce and honest friendship with all nations, but to make entangling alliances with none."

President John Quincy Adams: ". . . Among the enquiries which were thought entitled to consideration before the determination was taken to accept the invitation was that whether the measure might not have the tendency to change the policy hitherto invariably pursued by the United States of avoiding all entangling alliances and all unnecessary foreign connections."

President Van Buren: "A rigid and persevering abstinence from all interference with the domestic and political relations of other states . . ."

President Tyler: "An interference of one in the affairs of another is the fruitful cause of family disputes, and the same affects the peace, happiness, and prosperity of the state . . ."

President Polk: ". . . To continue to occupy this proud position it is only necessary to preserve peace and faithfully adhere to the great and fundamental principle of our foreign policy of non-interference in the domestic concerns of other nations. . . ."

President Fillmore: ". . . And although we sympathize with the unfortunate or the oppressed everywhere in the struggles for freedom our principles forbid us from taking any part in such foreign contests . . ."

President Pierce: ". . . It is the traditional and settled policy of the United States to maintain impartial neutrality during the wars which from time to time occur among the great powers of the world."

President Buchanan: "To avoid entangling alliances has been the maxim of our policy ever since the days of Washington, and its wisdom no one will dispute.

President Lincoln: "In this unusual agitation we have foreborne from taking part in any controversy between foreign states and between parties or factions in such states . . ."

President Grant: ". . . Answer was made that the established policy and the true interests of the United States forbade them to interfere in European powers."

President Cleveland: ". . . Whatever may be the traditional sympathy of our country men as individuals with a people who seem to be struggling for larger autonomy and greater freedom, deepened, as such sympathy naturally must be, in behalf of our natives, yet the plain duty of their government is to observe in good faith the recognized obligations of international relationship."

(Portland Oregonian, September 11, 1912.)

By Clarence Darrow

"Voting keeps the people satisfied, but that's all." . . . . 'Those who own the earth are quite satisfied to let all men vote—while they still keep their property."

He declared that it is impossible to pass a "really important law" in the United States. . . . . "Things must change, but you can't change them by a vote." . . . . . .

(Grit, October 29, 1916.)

. . . Science, mechanics, and electricity have, as we all know, revolutionized modern warfare to a terrible degree. Talk to men who remember the Civil War and they will tell you that the present conflict is not war; it is wholesale murder . . . .

In regard to big guns experts say that the limit is by no means reached with the manufacture of 17-inch firing monsters. They prophesy 60-inch and even 80-inch guns which will be able to shoot 60 to 80 miles.

Union Record, July 5, 1919.)

By T. F. G. Dougherty.

. . . Remember, if the Chief of Police may with impunity violate a court order restraining him from committing an illegal act

against one group of society, he can do the same against any group, whether they be I. W. W., trade unionists, Socialists, or any person or organization that his masters—the Capitalists—feel are a "menace" to their patriotic business of robbing the mass of the people, subverting and violating laws and ignoring the courts! . . .

. . . It is up to the working class of Seattle to strongly and effectively protest against the acts . . . . not by political recall or meaningless resolutions and vapid oratory, but by the exercise of Peaceable Economic Direct Action, manifested by the up-to-date scientific method of the inside strike—that is stay on the job and work! . . . .

. . . The foregoing acticle is endorsed by the District Delegate Conference of the I. W. W. held in Seattle, July 3rd and 4th, 1919.

THINK OR SURRENDER

By George R. Kirkpatrick, Author of "War—What For?"
(From Booklet, Think or Surrender.)

. . . . . .

The President of the United States	$ 75,000
Nine members of the President's Cabinet at $12,000 each per year	108,000
Ninety-six United States Senators at $7,500 per year	720,000
Three hundred and ninety-one Congressmen at $7,500 per year	2,932,500
Nine members of Supreme Court of the United States, total salaries	131,000

(Portland News, May 22, 1912.)

. . . . . In 1783 the son of a desperately poor German butcher landed in New York with three flutes and $27. He was 20 then; 65 years later he died worth $40,000,000.

In 1912 the great-grandson of this butcher's boy awoke a few mornings ago to find himself the master of a hundred millions. He also is but 20 . . . . . .

The first John Jacob Astor was . . . landlord. . . . He made the government loan him $8,000,000 without interest and without security. . . . .

If young Astor tried to spend it all . . . . he could replace the entire government gold reserve . . . . .

He could lay out a path of silver dollars from New York to San Francisco, with a few left for terminals. . . . .

William Vincent Astor has 27 clerks who pay him over his income and any of these clerks know more about the estate than he does.

THE TELEPHONE STRIKE

By Walter C. Hunter.

(One Big Union, August, 1919.)

In some respects the strike of the New England telephone operators was one of the most interesting I have noticed. . . . The company offered $8 a day to strike-breakers. Strike-breaking was practically confined to the upper classes. . . . It becomes clear that just as long as the present owners and managers of the earth can dictate to its masters there will then remain but one logical thing for the masters to do, and that is abdicate! For where the control is there is also the power.

(Same Paper. By F. A. Blossom.)

The Industrial Workers of the World organizes the workers by industries not trades. Instead of the American Federation of Labor plan of dividing the workers in any plant into ten or twenty separate craft unions, with separate meetings and separate sets of officials, the Industrial Workers of the World unites all the workers into each industry, whatever their particular line of work may be, into One Big Industrial Union. In this way, the industrial power of the workers is combined, and, when any of them have a disagreement with their employer, they are backed by the united support of all the workers in that industry. . . .

(Same Paper. By Walter C. Hunter.)

. . . Anyone with brains will admit that the workers must organize, because the bosses are organized in firms, corporations and employers' associations; but the big thing is for the worker to be sure he organizes under the best system, the one that will make his strength count to the utmost in the struggle for his rights. . . . .

(Same Paper. By Manuel Rey.)

. . . I love you—you the one who carries with you all that is noble and human, looking at men without shelter, and in place of

a friendly name you give him the heart of a worker and the name of a brother, as the rebel worker gives his life for the noble cause . . . . ! . . .

(Same paper. By Harold Roland Johnson.)

. . . Capitalism must go; it is too gross to live beyond this generation. The poets have said so and they speak the current of the mass—the mass is rising. And after the Battle for Life when the hate, greed and misery of Capitalism has vanished with the ages long struggle: when life and right have been made secure—then will the poetry of love, truth and beauty come from the pens of those who brought Freedom. . . .

(Same Paper.)

No man who is occupied in doing a very difficult thing, and doing it very well, ever loses his self-respect.—Bernard Shaw.

(Appeal To Reason, February 20, 1915.)
By Allan L. Benson.

. . . . . .

To The Working Class of the World. . . . . .

You must end war or war will end you.

What the great men of the world have failed to do, you must do or you die. What the great men of the world have failed to do you can do. . . . . The wars of the past were nothing in comparison with this war. . . . . .

Every man who voted for war should be regarded as having thereby automatically enlisted into the army.

The President should be authorized to send to the front all of the men who voted for war. . . . . .

If still more soldiers should be required, the President should be authorized to muster into service the men who voted against war, choosing first those who voted against war latest in the day and working backward upon the lists to the first man in each precinct who voted against war, who should be the last man called upon to fight.

The President should be forbidden to send to the front any man who voted against war until every man who voted for war had been mustered into service. . . . . .

The foregoing is a brief outline of the program that, if adopted by the world, would banish war from the world. . . . .

The punishment of writers, speakers and public officials who foment wars, by compelling them to be common soldiers on the firing line in any wars they may provoke.

The placing of diplomacy in the daylight, to the end that the people may have full and accurate knowledge of their negotiations with other nations, as they proceed from day to day. It is the lies told by diplomats that inflame people who would otherwise be peaceful. It is the darkness in which diplomats work that enables them to commit aggressions that they would not dare to attempt if their own people knew what they were doing. . . . .

(Union Record.)

". . . The Russian Government . . has . . the world's greatest statesman—Nikolai Lenine . . . . . The Times brings forward that hoary lie about the nationalization of women by the Bolshevik in an attempt to create enough hysteria to keep American troops in Siberia . . ." The Soviet Republic was established without bloodshed in Hungary.

(Pearson's Magazine, May 1919.)

This information is given by a man who had complete power of attorney during the imprisonment of Nikolai Lenine, and spent the last ten years with Mr. Lenine: ". . . Lenine . . is hardly understood by any living soul . . . Everybody, the great diplomat and multi-millionaire, as well as the menial and fanatic; the most intellectual leaders of parties and of nations, as well as small clerks and adventurers; all recognize in him a Master. Your papers speak of Lenine, 'The Mob Leader,' 'The Bolshevik,' 'The Proletarian,' what nonsense! . . .

". . . Your capitalists here are frightened because they were told Lenine wishes to put everybody to work. . . . The rich today have all the advantages of education, their money buys the refinements of life and, therefore, they become cultured. . . . Lenine said, 'We must labor and work for the proletariat.' '. . . But the proletariats do not and cannot understand us as yet . . . By all means we must give them bread . . . We must try to lift them out of their own sphere. If we do, they will be unhappy, unable to develop, a menace to us and to the whole world . . . The working man must get the fruits of his labor . . .'

"Lenine does not hate capitalists, millionaires and the great nobles of the Old World. His quarrels are with systems not with

persons. He knows the power of money . . . But at present he wishes to fight with the weapons of the enemy . . . .

"I remember once in London about nine years ago, he received a draft for One Million Rubles; in Paris regularly each month, thirty to forty thousand francs. . . . His dressing room shows taste. . . . He rises at 5 o'clock in the morning . . . writes until 8 o'clock. His breakfast consisting of eggs, coffee and rolls, is brought in with his mail and his telegrams. The balance of the forenoon is devoted to answering his correspondence. . . . He even mails his own letters after they are written. . . . He lunches in the best restaurants and hotels. His guests at lunch are his agents. . . . Once in a while he excuses himself, disappears in a telegraph office and dispatches messages. His mind is constantly working. . . . He always carries several thousand francs in his pockets. . . . He knows a Russian whenever he spies one on the street. He can tell from what part of Russia the man comes.

". . . I must say here, that we, who were associates of Lenine for years past, considered him a leader long before the world knew him as the Prime Minister of Russia. . . . During the winter of 1916 he gave away about twenty-five overcoats. Walking in the street he would see a Russian shivering in the cold, take off his coat and give it to him. 'Now don't pawn it, and don't sell it. It is a disgrace for a human being to be insufficiently clad . . .'

". . . Lenine loves pictures. He could hardly trust himself in an artist's studio when he had much money. . . . He loves books. . . . His English is poor and so is his French. . . . He liked President Wilson's writing in 1917. . . . He thought Liebknecht the greatest living German. . . . He loves to go to shows, to hear good music. . . . Lenine believes that all artists and writers ought to be well paid so that they may enjoy life and go on creating beautiful things for their fellow men . . .

". . .Lenine is about 6 feet 2 inches in height, . . . and is one of the most domineering men I have met in my life. . . . His pockets usually bulge with books and papers. . . . He never trusts proletarians. . . . He says, 'The poor devils never have been given a chance. I don't blame them if they steal . . . He is very careful, always thinking ahead of time. . . . He does not show joy or sorrow. He is always the same. He dismisses his friends usually about midnight and sometimes writes until 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning. He wishes to be alone before he retires. . . . He never speaks about his youth, about the first thirty years of his life. . . . His ambition is to give to the masses a good living first of all . . . .

". . . I have seen Lenine in the society of the richest and of the greatest nobles of the Old World; he always seemed to be richer

than the richest and nobler than the noblest. And they themselves must have felt it, because all bowed before him. He is one of the greatest of men, and today the Master of Europe."

THE BRITISH LABOR DEMAND

People in Britain are beginning to refer to the four demands set forth by the working men in April last.

Here they are:

1. The withdrawal of the Conscription Bill now before Parliament.
2. The withdrawal of British troops from Russia.
3. The raising of the blockade; and
4. The release of the conscientious objectors now in prison.

If the Trinity in Paris had only been as wise as these poor workmen, how happy we might have been.

(New Solidarity, October 11, 1919.)

"The mine owners say our goal is their coal, but we deny the coal is theirs. They never put it in the ground, neither do they take it out."

(Proletarian, October, 1919.)

By O. C. Johnson.

". . . Yes, there is something wrong, and it doesn't require a Socialist to prove it. The phenomenal growth of a plutocratic capitalism in this country has produced more billionaires than all the rest of the world combined. All the automobile factories, the food-packing plants, the railroads, the mines, and most of the land are now in their hands and under their complete control. These things are their private property, to use as they see fit. The working class, on the other hand, is now a big army of workers who go morning after morning to work in these industries, and get barely enough wages to live on and support their families. These workers are so dissatisfied that they are joining unions, and go on strike in an effort to get more to live on. . . .

"The whole trouble is, that the factories and other industries are CAPITALIST PROPERTY. If they were PUBLIC property,

so that the working class as a whole owned and controlled them, that trouble would all be over with. The workers would make the workday a good deal shorter, so that a working man would have a little time for himself. . . .

Of course, many lies are told about the Bolsheviki, but the truth is that they are simply abolishing private ownership of those things that the workers need. They are doing it so satisfactorily that the Russian workers are now firmly determined to keep along this line, and all the efforts of the Allies to overcome the Bolsheviki are failing. The Russian workers know what is good for them.

(Grit, January 7, 1917.)

By Mrs. Ella Patterson.

. . . . . Women are the real sufferers from the European war. No man on a battlefield ever suffers one tithe the agony that the woman who loves him suffers at home waiting for the news that may quench the light of day forever for her. Should the mother have been called upon to vote the question of war, do you think that a majority of these mothers would have voted to have sent their splendid young sons out to be mowed down by machine guns, as grain is mowed by a reaper in the fields? . . . . . Do you suppose that the tender sister would vote to send her brother to possible death? . . . . . No! A thousand times no.

RUSSIA TOO ORDERLY SAYS CORRESPONDENT

(Seattle Union Record, June 25, 1919.)

"The dictatorship of the proletariat means neither anarchy, chaos nor continued public disorder, but the greatest possible order." From Lenine's Soviets at Work? No, from a cable dispatch of Isaac Don Levine, correspondent of the Chicago Daily News in Moscow. And by the aforementioned proletariat the Daily News would ordinarily be known as a member of the "kept press."

The message, under date of May 19th, was sent from Moscow by wireless, picked up by the Paris correspondent of the News and cabled to Chicago.

It states that the soviet government had never been more powerful than at the date of cable, and that since Admiral Kolchak's recent successes the masses have arisen to uphold it.

Allies Help Soviets

"The allies' blockade of the Baltic has embittered all classes," writes Levine. "The Franco-British aim is said to be to dismember Russia and reduce her to slavery, and 100,000,000 Russians are now ready to die in defense of their government rather than surrender. The newspapers here publish the wireless dispatches sent from Paris to Mexico. Those relating to soviet Russia are absolutely contrary to the facts, and even people here most violently opposed to Bolshevism cannot find anything here to support such assertions."

To the newspaper correspondent accustomed to the wilds of the American city at night, soviet Russia seems even a little tame, for "there is even too much order," writes this one. A similar comment was recently made by H. N. Brailsford, English journalist, on soviet Hungary.

America Wilder

"Imagine what would happen in Chicago at night if the streets were unlighted and imagine further what would happen if the police disappeared from the city. There are no policemen in Moscow and because of the coal crisis the streets are unlighted, yet one can traverse the streets after midnight in perfect safety," avows Levine.

"The operas and theaters are crowded. Despite exorbitant prices the people are well shod and well dressed. The saloons are closed and also the brilliant department stores. The luxurious hotels have been transformed into lodgings for working people and representatives of the soviets.

"The government mobilization is proceeding throughout the country with less disorder than attended the draft in the United States.

"Never in the history of modern Russia has any government had more real authority than the present soviet system."

THE WORKINGMAN

(Seattle Union Record, Daily Edition, Friday, May 31, 1918.)

He makes everything.
He makes butter and eats oleo.
He makes overcoats and freezes.
He builds palaces and lives in shacks.
He raises the corn and eats the husks.
He builds automobiles and walks home.

He makes kid gloves and wears mittens.
He makes fine tobacco and chews scraps.
He makes fine flour and eats stale bread.
He makes fine clothing and wears shoddy.
He makes good cigars and smokes twofers.
He builds electric light plants and burns oil.
He makes meerschaum pipes and smokes clay.
He makes fine frocks and wears cotton ones.
He makes dress suit shirts and wears flannel.
He produces fine beef and eats the soup bone.
He makes broadcloth pants and wears overalls.
He makes carriages and pushes a wheelbarrow.
He makes stovepipe hats and wears cheap derbies.

And now we suppose we'll be chided for stirring up "class hatred," but we submit we are not responsible for the conditions and are certainly not to be blamed for attempting to switch things a little.

(Solidarity, July 31, 1915.)

By Elizabeth Gurley Flynn.

The average wage for women . . . in the United States is less than $7 a week. In New Jersey 83,000 women average $6.50 a week; in Lawrence, Mass., mothers are toiling for $3 a week; department stores in New York City pay from $2.50 to $7 per week . . . 27,000 children under 16 years of age are working in cotton mills in the South. We are determined that industry shall be so organized that all adults, men and women, may work and receive in return a sufficiency to make child labor a relic of barbarism.

(Appeal To Reason, November 7, 1914.)

According to the interstate commerce commission, the railroads of the United States are capitalized at $19,208,935,081. They are bonded for $10,738,217,470. These obligations total, in round numbers, thirty billion dollars. This is about one-fifth of the total wealth of the United States. As there are 225,447 miles of railroad operated in America, it means that every mile of railroad has against it stocks and bonds of about $120,000. The interest on the bonds amounts to over $360,000,000 a year, and you are held for this interest, without having contracted it. Now Mr. Ripley and President Wilson wish you to assume the debt of the stocks and guarantee dividends on them.

The report of the interstate commerce commission on steam railroads, issued last June, shows that for the fiscal year ending in June the various railroads of America had an operating revenue of $2,991,391,325. The total operating expenses were $2,155,134,734. This leaves a net operating income of $836,256,590.

(The Sunday Journal, Portland, July 10, 1910.)

New York, July 9th.—The Fifth Avenue bank, located at number 530 Fifth Ave., in declaring the regular quarterly dividend of twenty-five per cent and a special dividend of 130 per cent, again leads the banking institutions of this city from the view point of earning power. Those dividends are out of the profits of 1909.

For more than eight years the average dividend paid to holders of stock of this institution amounted to about 250 per cent. The bank was organized years ago by prominent merchants, and it is still controlled by men of this class.

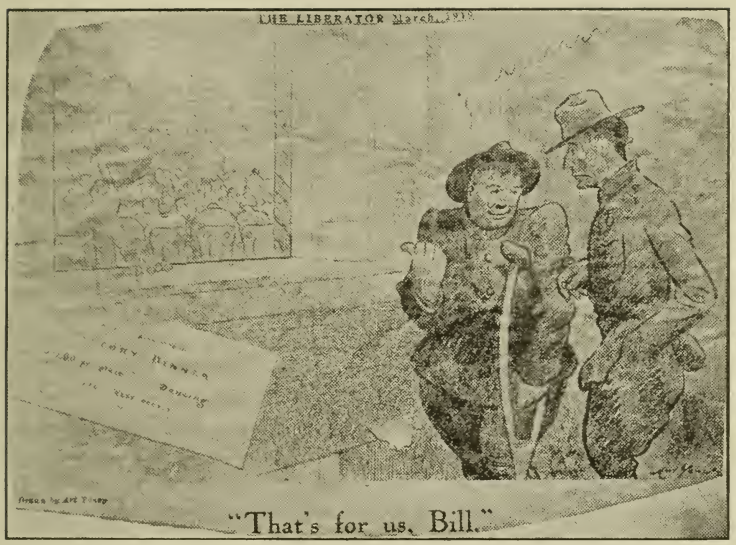
Although the par value of its stock is $100; it recently sold for $1500 per share. Because of its capitalization of $100,000; and its surplus of over $2,000,000; the bank has been able to distribute these large earnings among its stockholders.

The regular quarterly dividend of 25 per cent has been maintained for years. The special dividends declared in recent years are as follows: 1905, 120 per cent; total dividends 220 per cent that year. 1906, 100 per cent (no extra dividend being declared). 1907, 150 per cent; total dividends 250 per cent. 1908, 160 per cent; total dividends 260 per cent. 1909, 130 per cent; total dividends 230 per cent.

This bank has deposits aggregating $16,000,000.

(Oregon Labor Press, November, 1916.)

. . . . . The people will not and should not tolerate any plan for raising revenues. . . . . The report of Mr. Basil M. Manly, director of research and investigation for the United States Commission on Industrial Relations shows that: "Between one-fourth and one-third of the male workers 18 years of age and over, in factories and mines, earn less than $10 per week. From two-thirds to three-fourths earn less than $15 per week." There are in the United States 1,598 fortunes yielding an income of $100,000 or more per year. Forty-four families in 1914 had incomes of $1,000,000 or more each. Two per cent of the people own 60 per cent of the wealth. . . . . .



"That's for us, Bill."

(The Portland Daily News, January 22, 1915.)

By Sarah Christopher.

. . . . . I asked for a chance to honestly earn my food, and New York offered me instead—a cocktail for a lobster supper. . . . .

I read in a New York paper: "The number of working women out of employment is three times what it is at this season in normal years." . . . .

I thought it couldn't be true. . . . . But because I had once been a poor working girl myself . . . . I made up my mind I would find out. . . . .

I was edging my chair away from him as I asked: "How much does the position pay?"

"Five dollars to begin," he answered.

"I can't live on that," I said

"No, of course not! Nobody expects you to!" he said. "A good looking girl like you doesn't have to live on $5. Why you might get as much as $18 a week." . . . . .

A Montana Mining Company, after making $168,000,000 during the war, cut the men down one dollar a day. Ford, after working for the Government during the war without profit, raised his men one dollar a day.

(Taken from a Wall Street paper.)

The United States has only 6 per cent of the world's population, yet we produce as follows: Twenty-five per cent of the world's supply of wheat, 40 per cent of the world's supply of iron and steel, 52 per cent of the world's supply of coal, 75 per cent of the world's supply of corn, 85 per cent of the world's supply of automobiles, 60 per cent of the world's supply of cotton, 66 per cent of the world's supply of oil. We also refine 80 per cent of the world's supply of copper and operate 40 per cent of the world's railroads.

Five men control nearly 70 per cent of the interstate business in the principal lines of the meat packing industry.

(Taken from the National Civil Liberties Bureau, which has issued the following statement from its headquarters, 41 Union Square, New York City.)

. . . In the cases cited in the Attorney General's report as typical of those prosecuted under the Espionage Law, there is not one case

in which the prisoner was convicted of being a paid German spy, or of even trying to find out military secrets. All the convictions which are reported arose under which the maximum sentence is two years. . . . American citizens exercising (perhaps without discretion) the right of free speech in war time have been sentenced to as high as twenty years in the penitentiary . . ."

(We now quote from President Wilson's book, "The New Freedom":

Page 201—". . . We have come to be one of the worst ruled, one of the most completely controlled and dominated governments in the civilized world—no longer a government by free opinion, no longer a government by free conviction and the vote of the majority, but a government by the opinion and the duress of small groups of dominant men."

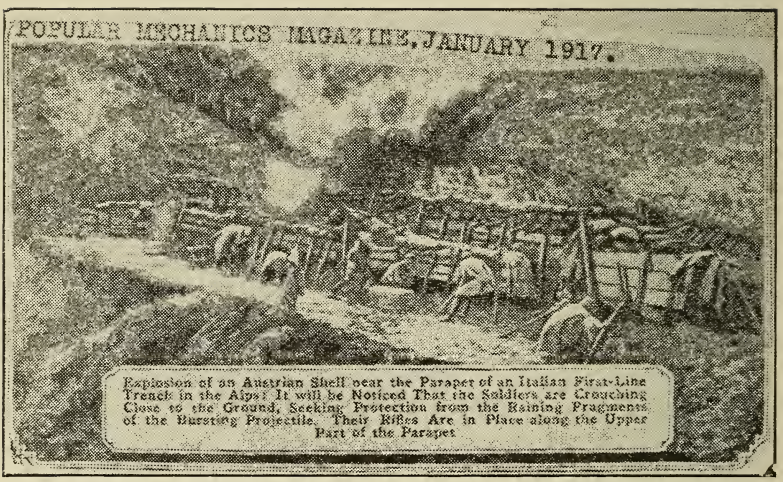
Page 77—". . . I want the people to come in and take possession of their premises; for I hold that the government belongs to the people, and that they have a right to that intimate access to it which will determine every turn of its policy."

Page 91—". . . We must learn, we freemen, to meet, as our fathers did, somehow, somewhere, for consultation. There must be discussion and debate, in which all freely participate."

Page 107—". . . The men who have been ruling America must consent to let the majority into the game."

Page 30—". . . We stand in the presence of a revolution—not a bloody revolution; America is not given to the spilling of blood, but a silent revolution, whereby America will insist upon recovering in practice those ideals which she has always professed, upon securing a government devoted to the general interest and not to special interests." ". . . The people of the United States have made up their minds. They are going to open doors; they are going to let up blinds, they are going to drag sick things into the open air and into the light of the sun. They are going to organize a great hunt, and smoke certain animals out of their burrows."

Page 255—". . . Today we are seeing something that some of us have waited all our lives to see. We are seeing a whole people stand up and decline any longer to be imposed upon. The day has come when men are saying to each other: 'It doesn's make a peppercorn's difference to me what party I have voted with'."



Explosion of an Austrian Shell near the Parapet of an Italian First-Line Trench in the Alps: It will be Noticed That the Soldiers are Crouching Close to the Ground, Seeking Protection from the Raining Fragments of the Bursting Projectile. Their Rifles Are in Place along the Upper Part of the Parapet

(Union Record, August 19, 1919.)

. . . English government is, as a rule, admirable. English colonial policy (if there must be colonies) is on the whole better than that of any other nation—excepting our American policy in the Philippines.

But rising from the reading of Schopiro's history of Europe—a trustworthy writer—it is clear that England's treatment of Ireland for hundreds of years has been "characterized by almost inhuman cruelty and ferocity." . . .

"Driven from the land, the Irish turned to cattle-raising; but the English government put a high export duty on cattle and so destroyed that industry. The Irish then built up a prosperous trade in wool, but the English put a high export duty on wool, and this industry too was ruined." Edmund Burke said that these laws constituted as "complete a system for the oppression, impoverishment and degradation of a people as ever proceeded from the ingenuity of man."

From 1849 to 1882 no fewer than 363,000 peasant families were evicted from their homes. As a result of oppression, 1,250,000 Irishmen emigrated to America between 1846 and 1851.

England's treatment of Ireland has been so persistently bad and cruel, that it would seem that nothing but the submergence of Ireland with it attendant annihilation or independence would permanently settle the problem. There is one possible compromise, namely, to turn the tables and let Ireland govern England for a few centuries.

(Union Record, September 8, 1919.)

. . . The Russian Bolshevik government, as at present constituted, is the most conservative government the Russian people will ever peaceably accept, declares Robert Minor. . . .

"The New Russian republic is nothing more nor less than the most modern republic in the world; there is nothing strange or diseased about it—it is just a healthy big republic possessing the laws we ourselves are gravitating toward," said Minor. . . .

You know the world has come to that point where there are no more movements except international movements. Some people cannot understand that the world has made a tremendous leap in the past three years and is going to retain the progress gained. They cannot understand that the future is molded almost exclusively by the labor movement. . . .

Now dismiss from your minds the lies that have been told on the score of the "Red Terror."

Perhaps 4,500 or 5,000 people were killed under the "Red Terror," for that reason Russia is to be excluded from all consideration, they say. Look on the other side of the fight. Not less than 76,000 were killed by the "White Terror' and you never heard of it. . . .

(Post-Intelligencer, August 17, 1919.)

. . . Agents of the investigation branch of the department of justice said that in one cold storage plant visited today, a frozen hog was found which they were told had been in storage for twenty-five years. . . .

(Union Record, August 18, 1919.)

. . . Among the workers there are . . . those who can get jobs and those who cannot. . . . there are always about 1,000,000 unemployed workers in the United States. At times this number rises to four, five or even six millions. Those who get jobs produce for a wage or slavery. The unemployed beg, accept charity, live on their accumulations, or starve. . . . . Nicholas Lenine . . . "He that will not work, neither shall he eat."

(Pearson's Magazine, August, 1919.)

. . . War Losses. The other day I read a British apoligist in the World, who declared that the British losses in the war were the heaviest and therefore Britain deserved what she certainly got, the largest compensation. The truth, of course, shows very differently; France in four and one-half years of war, lost one man in every twenty-six inhabitants; Britain, exclusive of dominions, lost one in every sixty-six of its population; Italy, one in every seventy-nine inhabitants.

Germany's losses work out as one man in every thirty-five inhabitants; Austria-Hungary, one in every fifty; Russia, one in every 107 inhabitants. . . .

(Dearborn Independent, August 2, 1919.)

. . . If a man were shut in a room, filled with books containing all the wisdom of the world, and lived long enough to absorb them all, and died there, he might be the wisest man in the world; but he would also be the most useless; . . .

. . . It isn't what we know, it's what we do with our knowledge that matters. Any study that is idle and adds nothing to a man's stock in trade for his life work is wasted study. . . .

. . . The man who knows a little and knows that little well is generally more useful to his fellow-men than the man who has a smattering of all tongues and arts, and can practice none of them.

Mere learning means nothing; the application of it is everything; if you have learned more than you can apply to life, you have wasted time and are carrying idle cargo. Make your books count for something.

LET CONGRESS INVESTIGATE McNEIL PRISON

(Union Record, July 31, 1919.)

Ugly bits of information keep coming from the prison at McNeil Island. Charges that men have died as the result of brutal treatment, . . . that men have had their "heads broken" so that they remained unconscious for hours.

It is difficult matter to get at the truth of charges of this kind. No prisoner dares to give information, lest the warden of the prison wreak vengeance on him. Our news has come from many sources which corroborate each other, and none of which are persons who have had any previous relations with the Union Record or our labor movement. . . .

. . . In 1918, it is charged, the food was so "rotten" that prisoners refused to eat it. For this they were treated with brutality. . . . Some of the men then had their clothes and shoes removed and were imprisoned naked with only a cement floor to sleep on. Two of these men caught pneumonia and died. This was in April, 1918. The facts regarding this were concealed. . . .

. . . By what right, we ask, are papers and books that are mailable under the law of the United States, denied to prisoners who wish to read them. The petty tyranny of the warden decides what papers and magazines the prisoners shall be allowed to read.

Fourteen men were strung up by the wrists in solitary. They broke 26 handcuffs and six chains in their struggles. They were then handcuffed with hands behind their backs for the remainder of the time. One man has been 43 days in solitary on bread and water; other men for shorter periods. This is a diet which gradually pois-

ons the system, as white bread and water create an indigestible paste of starch, more dangerous to health than actual starvation.

It is high time for an investigation of these conditions. In our own opinion, the shores of Puget Sound would be brighter and cleaner if that old prison was wiped from the face of the earth. It is responsible for more human sufferings than it ever saves.

But we know Congress will hardly take a view like this. Let them then recognize the fact that when we confine even a dog, and take from him the power to protect himself, or seek his own livelihood, we make ourselves morally responsible for the decent care of that dog. . . .

THE SYSTEM IN INDIA

Bullets vs. Passive Resistance.

By Ed. Gammons.

(Seattle Union Record, December 8, 1919.)

Satyagraha Day, April 6, arrived. All India mourned. It was a day of humiliation, fasting, prayer and complete cessation of work. No fires were lit. No meals were cooked. Not a wheel moved. Not a shop was open.

The ancient feuds between the various Indian communities were suspended. They are now wiped out. Hindus and Mohammedans, Sikhs and Marwaris, made common cause. In the public square of Calcutta, Hindus drank water handed to them by Mohammedans. The latter reciprocated. In this simple manner was the caste system smashed. No longer can the alien conqueror use one sect against the other. They are both united against him.

Two hundred thousand people assembled in Calcutta. They marched through the streets, bareheaded, wailing, beating their breasts, crying "Rowlatt Bills, hai, hai" (Down with the Rawlatt Bills.) When the meeting convened, B. Chakravorty, the principal speaker, demanded that Great Britain redeem the pledge given the people of India when they accepted the late Queen Victoria as their sovereign. He read her proclamation of the people of India:

"We hold ourselves bound to the natives of our Indian territories by the same obligation of duty which binds us to all our other subjects and those obligations, by the blessings of Almighty God, we shall faithfully and conscientiously fulfill."

Trust in Treaties

The speaker also dilated on the Magna Charta, the Petition of Rights and the Bill of Rights. He forgot that past history taught that treaties were but scraps of paper when small nations like Ireland and Belgium faced mighty empires. Resolutions were passed protesting against the enforcement of the Rowlatt Bills, and the assemblage dispersed peacefully, despite the fact that missiles were thrown at a contingent from the Bristol Hotel.

In Delhi, where one hundred thousand people demonstrated, the military fired on the paraders. In many of the larger centers, shops owned by passive resisters, were opened at the point of the bayonet; when meetings were convened it was found that the speakers had been deported during the previous night and in many communities active organizers were publicily flogged on the pretext that they tore down government notices.

Then came the calm before the storm. On April 11 all India went on strike. It was peaceful. The people were told by their leaders not to exact vengeance for the murdered of Satyagraha Day. Mahatma Gandhi repeated his exhortation: "Bear any abuse, any insult, any violence, any suffering, even unto death, without hatred, without resistance as brave men, as martyrs determined to maintain the truth at all cost." The fraternization of the first great demonstration still continued. Hindus went to Mohammedan mosques and prayed in Mohammedan style. The latter prayed in Hindu temples. Transportation was paralyzed. In a few instances where trains and street cars were running the people threw themselves down on the tracks and compelled them to stop.

Bombs Break Peace.

Airplanes dispersed the crowds with bombs and machine guns. In Calcutta the demonstrators were mown down with machine gun fire. At Lahore 400 students were fired upon because they refused to "move on." Martial law was proclaimed. Public whippings became the order of the day. The authorities in the Punjab ordered that the shops be opened and in the event of refusal, the owners were ordered fined, imprisoned and whipped. Passive resistance went. Revolution came. Gandhi ordered the suspension of the movement and a 72-hour fast in atonement for the violence, which he blamed on himself and his policy.

All India is in open revolution! The censor has clamped down the wires. Like the Sinn Feiners of Ireland, the Indians are drilling without arms and guerilla warfare is in progress. The policies of the moderate and passive resistance parties have been blown to bits by British bombs and India is united in demanding self-determination.

(Seattle Union Record, November 28, 1919.)

The following extract from the Butte Bulletin is contained in the dodger:

"Commander of Legion in Butte, Veteran of France, Talks Straight Americanism.

"The I. W. W. in Centralia, Wash., who fired upon the men that were attempting to raid the I. W. W. headquarters, were fully justified in their act," said Edward Bassett, commander of the Butte Post of the American Legion, when asked his opinion of the recent Armistice Day riots which resulted fatally for four of the attacking party and one of the defenders.

"Mob rule in this country must be stopped," continued Mr. Bassett, "and when mobs attack the home of a millionaire, of a laborer, or of the I. W. W., it is not only the right but the duty of the occupants to resist with every means in their power. If the officers of the law can not stop these raids, perhaps the resistance of the raided may have that effect.

"Whether the I. W. W. is a meritorious organization or not, whether it is unpopular or otherwise, should have absolutely nothing to do with the case. The reports of the evidence at the coroner's jury show that the attack was made before the firing started. If that is true, I commend the boys inside for the action that they took.

"The fact that there were some American Legion men among the paraders who everlastingly disgraced themselves by taking part in the raid, does not affect my judgment in the least. Any one who becomes a party to a mob bent upon unlawful violence, cannot expect the truly patriotic men of the American Legion to condone his act."

WHERE, OH WHERE CAN THE PUBLIC BE?

(Seattle Union Record, November 28, 1919.)

There is somebody in this country being terribly misrepresented, and that somebody is the public. Since the first organized body of workers went on strike in this country, the capitalist press has tried to classify that part of the population which was not on strike as "the public."

Years ago when the teamsters in Chicago went on strike the press declared that if the strikers did win the public would lose, thereby informing us that the teamsters were not a part of the public.

And when the street car men went on strike, the press informed us that the street car men should remain at work so "the public" would not have to walk, thereby informing us that street car employes were not a part of "the public."

The Public Invoked.

A few years later when the Western Federation of Miners struck, the press informed us that if the miners didn't need the copper which they "were producing" "the public" did, thereby informing us that quartz miners were not a part of the public.

A few years later when the I. W. W. started speaking on the streets the press informed them that they must quit speaking to "the public" or be driven from the city or be killed, thereby informing us that the I. W. W. are not a part of the public.

A few years later when the lumberjacks struck for an eight-hour day the press shed tears of blood because the public would have to pay more for lumber, thereby informing us that the lumberjacks are not a part of "the public."

A few years later, when a general strike was declared in Seattle . . . thereby informing us that none of the working people in Seattle are a part of "the public."

We're Excluded.

Being convinced by this time that no union man or woman was a part of the public, surely, thought I, the farmers must be "the public." But by this time the farmers had organized all over the Northwest. This brought forth the wrath of the prostitute editors, who decorated their editorial pages with great pictures of "rich farmers" robbing "poor" wholesale dealers and "poverty-stricken" stock brokers, thereby informing us that the farmers are not a part of "the public."

And November 1 the great coal miners' strike occurred. The government immediately stepped in and said, "I shall protect 'the public,'" and as the government did not protect the miners it thereby informed us that coal miners are not a part of "the public."

This morning I met an old-time coal miner. Said I to the miner, "Why is the press shedding tears about the coal miners? Is it because some miners are entombed and doomed to death in an Ohio mine?"

The miner laughed and said, "No, you fool! They're weeping because 'the public's shins are cold."

Said I to the miner. "Can you tell me who 'the public' is?"

"Certainly," said the miner "it's that part of the population which craves things it does not produce or help to produce."

"Where did you get your information?" said I.

"From the capitalist press," said the miner.

HARSTON PETERS,
Blacksmith's Local 211.

TEACH BOLSHEVISM TO TOTS IN THE SCHOOLS OF BOSTON

(Seattle Star, July 28, 1919.)

Bolsheviki schools, in which the seeds of class hatred are sown in the minds of little children hardly out of the toddling age, are operating here and in several other New England cities.

. . . The powerful influence of the teachings of the Bolsheviki was shown recently when, during a recess at one of the big public schools here, teachers were amazed to hear their pupils singing: . . . These children, who sang lustily and in perfect time, were all pupils of Boston's schools of Bolshevism.

ANALYSIS OF FREE SPEECH

By Mark Stone.

(The Forge, August 2, 1919.)

Free speech is an ideal that lives in the hearts of men. It is not a fact. It never has been a fact. At no time during our some six thousand years of historical record has there existed any nation all of whose people enjoyed freedom of speech. Freedom of thought and expression is a hope, a dream, an ideal, a vision, that lives in the minds of those who look forward to a fairer and better world. For two centuries men have talked about free speech. They have dreamed of it. They have hoped and worked and suffered and died for it. But they never realised it. Martyrs to Free Speech. Socrates died for free speech. Savonorola hung for it. Galileo was tortured for it. Bruno was burned for it. Voltaire was imprisoned for it. Huxley was ostracized for it. Marx was starved for it. Wendell Phillips and Lloyd Garrison were mobbed for it. Frank Little, 'Gene Debs and William Haywood have been hung, and jailed and persecuted for it. Yet we haven't got it. The best brains of history have labored for it. . . .

(Union Record, July 30, 1919.)

The Central Leather Company is not worrying about the high cost of this product. In the six months ended June 30 the company's net operating income was $9,495,622, a gain of $3,203,098 over the last half of last year. After paying all dividends the company has a surplus of over $4,000,000.

(Seattle Union Record, November 21, 1919.)

The employers will give time to eat, time to sleep; they are in terror of time to think.—G. K. Chesterton.

I am absolutely convinced you have got to give to the wage-earners a share in the management of the industry in which they are employed.—Lord Robert Cecil.

There is no reason why women should not hold the office of Arch-Bishop of Canterbury and Lord Chancellor.—Lord Haldane.

Parliament is spending millions and millions of pounds for the upkeed of the army, navy and air force. One would almost think that we were just starting on a war instead of having just finished one.—General Talbot Hobbs.

I believe that if things go on as they are going at present the House of Commons will be ruined.—Sir Edward Carson, M. P.

(The Public, November 15, 1919.)

So ran and so runs the reasoning of the Minneapolis and St. Paul Chambers of Commerce and all who follow their lead in the Northwest: The first onslaught against Townley fell flat. In one grand chorus they yelled, "Townley is a Socialist and an I. W. W." The farmers and workers just laughed, and kept on voting.—Judson King.

We are passing through a dangerous situation. The public mind is inflamed and fuel is being daily added to the flames by irresponsibles.—Wm. Short.

Our "preparedness" must consist of ending the age-long labor war. It must entail the enlargement of our freedom. . . .

To the unrestricted right to exchange the products of our labor at its true value with all others.

By all means let us get busy with preparedness.

Let us get a place on which to stand.

Let use get a country worth fighting for. . . .

The Constitution declares that we have the "right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," but thus far we have had more "pursuit" than anything else. . . . .

(The Oregonian, July 28, 1912.)

In New York crime does not stand in terror of the law; the law stands in terror of crime. . . . . The law can fight only according to set rules . . . . the lawless have but one rule—do anything to win. . . . . The judges owe their offices to the body which has made this unholy alliance with crime, which has sold out to the enemy. They know it and they act accordingly with a single eye to their own profit. . . . . This condition does not concern New York alone. It concerns the whole nation. The country's chief city has become the stronghold of crime of every grade, from the man who picks a pocket or makes a girl his slave. Thence the marauding bands of criminals make incursions into the "back country," as did the robber barons from their castles; thither they return as a safe refuge from pursuit. The whole country therefore pays toll to Tammany and its allies of the underworld.

THE CRIME OF CRIMES

What is the crime of crimes? It is to refuse to seek out, to know and to defend the truth, as against the wrongs and injustice that pauperize, brutalize and criminalize humanity the world over. —L. J. Smith.

GOOD FOR THE DOUGHBOYS

(Seattle Union Record, August 1, 1919.)

The soldiers and sailors who are coming back are beginning to talk. Some of the things they are thinking are surprising. The National Weekly News of the Soldiers, Sailors and Marines gives this list of the sentiments which are expressed generally and emphatically:

1. Thorough disgust with army life and discipline.

2. Decided objection to any form of compulsory military service as part of the nation's future policy.

3. Anything but good feeling for the Commander-in-Chief of the A. E. F.

4. A strong conviction that many of the regular army officers so largely shaping the affairs of the army are inefficient and without business sense and judgment; that they lack candor in their dealings with their subordinates, and that they made many unwarranted blunders during the war, and notably since the armistice.

5. That a man who is willing to give his life for his country, to run the risk of loss of limbs and sight, and to take the chance of coming back with health shattered is at least entitled to some of the rights of an American citizen when wearing the olive drab; that he should be treated as a man, and not as an inmate of a penitentiary.

(The Messenger, July, 1919.)

The I. W. W. is the only labor organization in the United States which draws no race or color line. It deals chiefly, too, with unskilled laborers. They stand on the principle of industrial unionism, which would necessarily include, in its organization, any Negroes in an industry. For instance, the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, has in its organization the conductors, firemen, engineers and switchman. Negroes are not permitted to join, notwithstanding the fact that there are 149,000 Negroes engaged in the transportation work. The I. W. W. would include those 149,000 Negroes, who have the power, by stopping their work, to tie up the railroads as completely as the Big Four Brotherhood could. If the Negroes stopped loading the cars, repairing the tracks and producing the materials which are necessary for transportation, the engineers would have nothing to carry, but the Big Four Brotherhoods are so highly American that they are shot through with race prejudice which blinds them to their enlightened self interest.

The 200,000 Negroes who fought on the Union side to free themselves and their brothers from chattel slavery—were traitors to the slave holders.

(Seattle Union Record, August 2, 1919.)

American soldiers returning from Archangel are reported to be still wondering why they were sent there. But, according to Harry J. Hibschman in the New Republic, most of them have "at least a suspicion of a reason, and it is not held only by men in the ranks.

"It is that the expedition was planned and carried out for the purpose of advancing British and French financial interests."

How did they get this strange idea, you ask! Bolshevist propaganda? "No," says Mr. Hibschman.

"One officer says openly that he bases his belief on what he heard English officers say."

COST OF FOOD HAS SOARED 88 PER CENT IN SIX YEARS

Washington, D. C., Saturday, Aug. 2, 1919.—Since 1913, the cost of foodstuffs has advanced 88 per cent, records in the bureau of labor statistics revealed yesterday. During this period, articles which increased 100 per cent or more were:

Sugar, 100 per cent; pork chops and ham, 103 per cent each; bacon, 107 per cent; potatoes, 111 per cent; cornmeal, 125 per cent; flour, 127 per cent, and lard 154 per cent.

During the past year alone food increased 14 per cent. Onions increased 133 per cent; prunes, 53 per cent; coffee, 41 per cent; potatoes, 31 per cent; cheese, 28 per cent; eggs, 26 per cent; butter, 24 per cent; lard, 23 per cent; sugar, 16 per cent; milk, 15 per cent, and flour, 12 per cent.

Cornmeal decreased 6 per cent; chuck roast and plain boiling beef each decreased 5 per cent, and navy beans, 16 per cent during the same period.

Since December, 1915, there has been an average increase of 120 per cent in the cost of wearing apparel, 45 per cent for fuel and light, 125 per cent for furniture and furnishings, and 65 per cent in miscellaneous articles.—(Reprint Seattle Times, Aug. 3, 1919.)

(International Socialist Review, July, 1916.)

Young Marshall Field III has quit Chicago and is going to live in New York "for keeps."

When this kid is 50 years old he will step into the ownership of a fortune of more than $350,000,000.

There is no record, report or rumor that at any time anywhere in his life he has done a day's work.

An army of people work for him.

A brigade of 8,000 pour into the doors of the retail and wholesale establishments of Marshall Field & Co. in Chicago every weekday morning.

Thousands of the girl slaves of the Field store get under $6 a week for pay.

This $6 covers room rent and food and car fare.

And clothes, music and fun must come from somewhere else for a lot of these girls.

So the talk is that the young man, Marshall Field III, will have his fingers on a lot of dirty blood money when he's fifty years of age.

(Pearson's Magazine, July, 1919.)

. . . Mr. Vanderlip, the head of the National City Bank, talked much about the state of Europe at a dinner given to him in the Astor Hotel. Mr. Vanderlip is not an ideal witness by any means; first of all he is a financier pure and simple; secondly he knows little or nothing of Europe and little or nothing of any language but his own; yet in an hour he told us more than all the correspondents of all the New York papers put together and what he did not tell was more appalling than what he told. . . .

CONNOLLY'S DAY

By W. P. Ryan.
(Pearson's Magazine, July, 1919.)

On May 12, 1916, James Connolly was carried from his bed in a hospital where he was lying with an ankle shot to pieces and brought before a firing squad. He was so weak that he could not stand or sit, so the British soldiers tied him in a chair and then shot him dead. . . . .

. . . The militarists could not kill the immortal part of Connolly; they could not shoot the least of his ideas; what they could do, and did, was to speed the greatest of his beliefs into Irish toilers. . . The Irish Labor Movement ever since is broad-based on Connolly. Whosoever loseth his life shall find it. Connolly's life seems to live with an immeasurably higher intensity than before; for it is lending inspiration to many, many thousands. HIS HUMAN DAYS. It sometimes seems a pity that he could not witness the triumph of his ideas. How he would have rejoiced at the price and spirit of these times! . . . .

. . . At the age of twenty-six, he started on the bold adventure of founding the Irish Socialist Republican Party in Dublin . . . he was the most Irish of all our democratic leaders. In short, understanding the Connolly of 1896, we understand the Connolly of all the years and fortunes to 1916, when he crowned his gospel of Labor and Nationality with the supreme proof of faith. . . .

(Post-Intelligencer, July 17, 1919.)

Dublin, July 16.—The Irish Nationalist Association, composed largely of followers of the late John Redmond, who fought during the war, decided today that its members would not march in the Victory Parade in London on Saturday.

MORGAN AND HIS DIRECTORS CONTROL $25,000,000,000 OF NATION'S WEALTH

(The Portland News, December 18, 1912.)

. . . Morgan the world's greatest Trust organizer . . . . . and 18 firms, with 180 members, hold directorships in 134 of the wealthiest corporations in the country, controlling $25,325,000,000 in resources and capitalization. These men it is alleged hold 385 directorships in 41 great banks and trust companies, with aggregate resources of $3,832,000,000; 155 directorships in 31 railroads, capitalized at $12,193,000,000; 50 directorships in 11 insurance companies with assets of $2,646,000,000; six directorships in two express companies, and four directorships in one steamship company, with a combined capital of $245,000,000, and a gross annual income of $97,000,000; 98 directorships in 28 industrial corporations, capitalized at $3,583,000,000, with an earning capacity of $1,145,000,000 annually, and 48 directorships in 19 public utility corporations, capitalized at $2,826,000,000, with an earning capacity of $428,000,000 annually. The chart showed Morgan to be the head and front of the alleged combine.

"IS MEXICO IN DANGER?"

By John Kenneth Turner.

There is no need to waste words as to what Wall Street wants in Mexico. It wants political control sufficient to insure the fullest capitalistic protection for its property interests, present and prospective, regardless of democracy, the rights of Mexicans, or anything else. Having failed to procure such control by less hazardous and expensive means, it has definitely reached the conclusion that nothing short of military occupation will do the trick. Wall Street wants an army in Mexico now, as soon as the thing can be arranged. . . . Can Wall Street send an army to Mexico? . . . Is Wall Street the commander-in-chief of the army of the United States? . . .

COSTLY STOCK-INCREASES

(Reconstruction, June, 1919.)

In one year, from 1906 to 1907, the total capitalization (stocks, bonds and notes) of the American railroad system was increased by $1,500,000,000; in two years by more than $2,000,000,000. From 1906 to 1912 the increase in this capitalization was $5,000,000,000. . . .

(Union Record, June 11, 1919.)

Rabbi Jonah R. Wise, one of Portland's most highly respected ministers, . . . in an address before the Pacific Coast Admen's Association. . . . . In Portland, Oregon, . . . Rabbi Wise declared that the Seattle strike had been grossly misrepresented by the newspapers, which had made no attempt to tell the truth in connection with the situation.

Rabbi Wise is one of the few broad minded men in the country who has taken the pains to investigate and get first hand information in regard to the Seattle general strike. He knew what he was talking about when he criticized the newspapers for their wilful misrepresentations concerning the event. . . . .

. . . Therefore we may hope that in time the world at large will have a better understanding as to why workingmen struck to obtain a living wage. . . .

(The Oregonian, May 18, 1912.)

. . . Mrs. Force-Astor receives by will the revenue from $5-000,000 more, so that the income will be perhaps $500,000 a year. The question what she has ever done to earn this rich reward from the producers of the world comes . . . into one's mind. That her yearly half million must be paid by the producers is of course undeniable. If she should turn her securities into cash and lock up the proceeds in a safety vault, she would draw no income. The wealth must be fertilized by the brains and muscles of actual workers before it can generate into more wealth. . . .

Had Mrs. Force-Astor ever lifted one of her lilly fingers to create any fraction, no matter how small, of the wealth which she will now spend upon luxuries, we should not grumble. Our complaint is that she has done nothing to help on the work of the world. No thought, word or deed of hers has ever contributed a solitary penny to the vast hoard which she now owns. . . . .

Is it right? When poor men ask questions of this sort, what answer can be made? Who dares to say that the distribution of the products of the world's work is equitable as between Mrs. Force-Astor and the Italian who digs ditches in the street? Who can blame the public, if it finds fault with the social system which deprives it of a large part of the fruit of its labor to bestow it upon butterflies and drones?

THE BEST YOU CAN PAY

By Allen Benson.

(Pearson's Magazine, March, 1914.)

. . . . . We can never pay our national debt. No big nation can pay its national debt. We can just go on and on paying interest. . . . We pay this constant increase every day in the added cost of everything we eat and wear. War makes the debt increase. . . . . .

"The waste of all governments on war and the system of national defense through war is worldwide. Through it and its related agencies the taxes of the world are about double what they were in 1897." . . . . .

A few persons have profited—namely, statesmen, army and navy officers, and manufacturers of arms and ammunition. . . . . .

We let capitalists tell us that it is immoral to repudiate fraudulent debts that capitalists have foisted upon us for their own enrichment. It is not immoral for a capitalist to repudiate an obligation that has been fraudulently placed upon him by another capitalist. . . . . .

Why should the common people of this world any longer permit such a class to tell them what is moral and what is not? . . .

How much could the Kaiser raise for war if his working people were talking noisily and rather carelessly about the repudiation of all war debts? Do you believe, if such were the talk, that the gentlemen who are already bleeding Germany out of the interest upon five billions which they have already lent—do you believe they would be willing to lend almost two billions more. . . . . .

Don't forget: war cannot be fought without money . . . . what the working people of the world could do if they would repudiate the world's war debts, would end war forever. . . . . .

War debts rob the world until the end of time?

THE MEXICAN REVOLUTIONISTS

(Melting Pot, December, 1916.)

Lincoln Steffens has been making a speaking tour, telling the story of the Mexican Revolution. For the past two years Mr. Steffens has spent most of his time in Mexico, making a thorough investigation of the cause and purpose of the peon's revolt.

Mr. Steffens told of the exploitation of the working people of Mexico by the United States and other foreign plunderers; how their land, part of which was once owned in common, thus furnishing employment and a livelihood to those wishing to labor upon it, and making peonage impossible, had been, through legislative acts, taken away from them; how the longing for "land and liberty" was deep planted in the Mexicans' hearts; and that the revolutions of the past few years, including the present are working class revolts to throw off the yoke of economic despotism. . . . . .

The State and Church—from both of which the Mexican peons have sorely suffered—have never furnished the common people anything but slavery and superstition.

Mr. Steffens paid a tribute to the Mexican peons. He said they possessed more intelligence and manhood than the exploited workers of the United States. They are ready to die rather than be the slaves of plutocracy. They are throwing off the chains of priests and plunderers. If left alone, they will work out their own salvation, and Mexico will become a land of economic freedom. . . .

The President of the United States is in favor of letting the 14,000,000 people in Mexico who have not had an opportunity to do so, fight out their independence the way we fought ours. Whenever you hear anybody say they cannot understand the President's Mexican policy, tell them to go and read the Declaration of Independence, and the Golden Rule.

Secretary Baker, to his credit be it said, told the truth concerning the revolution in Mexico, to which may be added that the Mexican revolutionists would never have attacked or molested United States soldiers or citizens if certain big business interests in this country, exploiters of Mexico, were not standing in with the predatory and priestly classes of Mexico against whom the robbed and outraged peons are waging a war in the name of liberty. . . . . .

The Fight For Freedom.

This nation is not free. It never was. A condition of "life, liberty and the pursiut of happiness," so far as the masses are concerned, does not and never did exist in any civilized country. No man or woman can "pursue" very much "happiness" in this world who is not economically free—who has not the free and equal opportunity to produce the things he needs, and the free and equal opportunity to own and use them. . . . .

And yet when we look into the past and the present conditions of many other countries, we realize the mighty work for freedom done by the fathers of the revolution. They broke the chains of political and religious bondage. . . . . .

All these attacks of recent years against free speech, a free press, and the free actions of the individual, have been made under the guise of "morality."

(Detroit Journal, March 12, 1917.)

. . . . . Alma Gluck declares war is never justified. . . . . "Shoot your sons dead, American mothers, before you allow them to enlist for war."

Such is the advice of Alma Gluck, grand opera star. . . .

"If every woman would pledge herself to kill her sons before she let them go to war, there would be no war." she continued.

(The World For the Workers)

. . . Soldiers, Sailors, all Workers, Unite and "Together We Win" the world for the Workers and no mere political, flowery phrases will serve to stop us in our majestic march towards Democracy, real Industrial Democracy. . . .

WOMAN AND THE SOCIAL REVOLUTION

By Mary E. Tichenor.

(Melting Pot, July, 1919.)

. . . Woman has been all of these and more; as has been truly said, she has been "the slave of a slave." Capitalism degrades and outrages all humanity, but it doubly degrades and outrages woman. The actual buying and selling of women like cattle is prohibited by law these later days in all so-called civilized countries, but woman is bartered and sold just the same. In ancient Babylon women were

placed upon the auction block and sold to the highest bidder. Today we have no especially constructed auction block upon which women and the young girls, are placed, and around which gather a company of men, their lustful eyes eagerly appraising the charms of the victims offered for the pleasure and licentious desire of these prototypes of their ancient forbearers; but the auction block still exists these modern days, in the factories and stores where they are given only enough wages to barely exist; it exists on the streets and in the houses of prostitution where they are compelled to sell their bodies; it exists wherever women sell themselves for a little more of the enjoyments of life which are dangled before their eyes; it exists where a woman marries for a home, or a gaudy title appended to a blue-blooded degenerate, or when she marries a money-bag. . . .

. . . It is only a hypocrite that can uphold the capitalist system in the name of religion. Nobody can have much respect for his own mother that can witness the degradation that capitalism inflicts on the mothers of the toilers, and not revolt at the system of robbing the workers of the wealth they produce, that is responsible for it. . . .

(Melting Pot, July, 1919.)

By A. M. Rovin.

. . . It matters not whether the war lords of industry are directing their strategic boards of profiteering from England, Germany, France or America. They are arrayed against each other for the command of the markets to dispose of the surplus wealth, but in the warfare against the producers of this wealth. . . .

(Melting Pot, July, 1919.)

. . . The National Executive Committee at its session in Chicago, May 24 to May 30th, expelled the state organization of the Socialist Party in Michigan constituting nearly 6,000 members, without a trial. . . . .

(Melting Pot, September, 1919.)

. . . 6,000,000 children are starving in America, the land of "equal opportunity" and "justice for all."

. . . Can you imagine the misery of those 6,000,000 babies who slowly starve to death?

. . . What cares the capitalist class if the fathers, mothers, sisters and brothers of these children are ground in the mills, mines,

and factories so long as they are raking in huge "profits" and their coffers are daily growing fuller? The lovers of humanity, the lovers of these 6,000,000 children can be persecuted, jailed, and deported, but the cruel capitalist system of exploitation will go on until the workers awaken from their long sleep.

. . . You feel the ache of that mother heart! Awaken, open your eyes and hear the message that the lovers of humanity bring. It is the message of peace and plenty for the oppressed of earth; and it shall bring you "rescue and deliverance."

THIS EXPLANATION IN REGARD TO THE SIX-HOUR DAY WILL OUTLINE IN THE ROUGH THE NATURE OF THE WORK IN WHICH THIS BUREAU OF INFORMATION IS ENGAGED.

By Frank Bonville.

We are going to do all in our power to give a concrete demonstration by encouraging donations to enterprises which will illustrate our policies.

We hold that everything the worker produces outside of the expense of administration should be divided pro rata among the workers, and no one is entitled to anything for which he does not work, and that is the propaganda that we are going to scatter to the four corners of the world.

A concrete demonstration can be given that twenty thousand dollars will start a restaurant which will employ fifty or sixty men, pay the regular union scale and work those men six-hour shifts, and that in many cases there will still be a big profit to divide among the workers at the end of the year. The Ninety-Nine Year Contract will outline the management of propositions handled under this system.

Following are a few quotations which speak for themselves:

"The earnings of the United States Steel Corporation for three months ending September 30, 1919, were over forty million dollars. There are firms in the United States that makes as high as a million dollars a week profit. We have individuals whose income is over twenty-eight thousand dollars a day. Congressman William J.

Graham, Chairman of the Congressional sub-committee, charged with the investigation of army ordnance contracts states that the committee is satisfied that the government was robbed of from $13,000,000 to $15,000,000 on a $40,000,000 contract."

Union Record, July 11, 1919: "Owning vs. Working. More than three-quarters of the income of the 'rich' in the United States is in the form of rent, interest and profits."

"The American people are paying on an average of about 70% on $31,000,000,000 of watered stock annually. The farmers of the United States receive about $9,000,000,000 out of $27,000,000,000 which the consumer has to pay. Where does the other $18,000,000,000 go to each year? The most of it goes to the middle-man who is juggling between the consumer and the producer."

"In a document issued by the Government in 1915 is was stated that the very least a family of five persons could live upon in anything approaching decency was $700.00 a year, yet it was found that the incomes of sixty-four per cent of such families were less than $700.00 per year, while thirty-one per cent were less than $500.00 a year. Continuing, it stated that in six of our largest cities from twelve to thirty per cent of the children were noticeably underfed; that only one-third of the children in our public schools complete the grammar school course and less than ten per cent finish high school, those who leave being almost entirely the children of the workers, who, as soon as they reach working age, are thrown immature, ill-trained and with no practical knowledge into the complexities of industrial life.

"Then going on, it told of the havoc wrought among the workers through unemployment; the struggle to secure protective legislation, with capitalists fighting every inch of the road to prevent the enactment of child labor laws, laws prohibiting night work for women, etc—only to find such benevolent measures as did finally become laws largely nullified by unwarranted court decisions.

"Further, the Government documents called attention to the alarming growth of tenancy on our agricultural lands, which, as you are fully aware, must, if this continues unhampered, give a relatively small group of non-producers a strangle hold upon us, and which to some degree we already feel.

"The document further stated that the first cause of industrial unrest lay in the fact that the wealth of the country and the income which is produced through the toil of the workers is distributed without regard to any standard of justice, the day laborer getting less than enough to feed his family, while others who have done

nothing, live at ease. The figures given showed that the 'Rich'—two per cent of the nation's people—own sixty per cent of the wealth.

"In 1914 sixty of our people had incomes of over a million dollars a year. In 1915 one hundred and twenty of our people had incomes of over a million dollars a year. In 1916 two hundred and six of our people had incomes of over a million dollars a year."

McAdoo, former secretary of the treasury, says:

New York, Nov. 7.—"Profits several times in excess of the entire capital invested came back to many coal operators in 1917.

"The coal operators assert that I gave out confidential information when I stated that profits of the mine owners in 1917 ranged from 15 to 2,000 per cent on capital stock before deduction of taxes.

"This was not confidential information. The treasury department may publish statistical matter of this character any time. In fact, information concerning this very subject was furnished by me to the United States senate in response to a resolution introduced by Senator Borah, concerning profiteering, and was published July 5, 1918. (See Senate Document 259—Sixty-fifth Congress—Second Session.)

"In this report the returns of several hundred coal companies showed profits ranging from 15 to 800 per cent on their invested capital in 1917. The range of profits was higher on capital stock. In short many operators got back their entire invested capital several times out of their profits in 1917 as shown by the reports and must now be on velvet."

We could give our readers a book full of similar facts to show that men working six hours instead of eight would then produce over twice as much as they could repurchase or consume. We could take as an example the small business that is owned by a man or two in many cases who employ less than twenty people, and who make a profit of from twelve to fifteen thousand dollars a year. This proves that there would still be an enormous profit left to the individual even after paying his men the same wages for six hours as he has been paying for eight. Every time we work an eight hour day instead of a six-hour day, we deprive our brother worker of two hours' work, and that is why to-day thousands are out of work—simply because the working man is taking it away from them and giving it to the capitalist.

With all due respect to the ballot box, we cannot expect much through voting as long as 60% of the wealth of this country is in the hands of 2% of the people. In other words, the capitalist has absolute control. Until control is equalized, about the only thing we can resort to is our economic power at the point of production and cutting off these hours on the job means **to work six hours —and then quit.** This is direct action that can be used without violence or without interfering with our present form of Government. This is how the eight-hour day, I understand, was brought about by the Lumber Workers on the Pacific Coast, and by Henry Ford in the Ford Plant—direct action on the part of Mr. Ford and on the part of workers on the Pacific Coast. We must always bear in mind that an injury to one worker is an injury to all, and that the working class in general, referring to the producer, has absolutely nothing in common with the average capitalist.

LET US BE MEN! WORK SIX HOURS AND THEN QUIT! And give the other two hours' work to some man whose family is in need of his earnings.

It will be our policy to induce men with means to make donations to enable the working men to own and control the tools of production instead of to colleges, libraries, art galleries, missionary societies, churches, etc., which no doubt are doing a good work, or at least the majority engaged in that work are sincere. The pity of it is that a large percentage have only seen one side of the question, and it seems they are not familiar with a saying of one of the most prominent men in history, Abraham Lincoln. "One, in order to be fair to himself, must investigate both sides." We contend that during the present crisis a greater and more permanent good can be accomplished by making such donations to the working class, because we have absolute confidence that there is plenty of executive ability among the workers to manage their own business, and after all, capital is the surplus of labor. Let us not deceive ourselves. We need capital but not capitalists. It is well to bear in mind that money should only be used as a medium of exchange.

There have been hundreds of millions donated to so-called "charity," which if they had been given to causes such as we propose to donate to, the workers would already have a wonderful hold on the tools of production; but whether it comes through donation or purchase, taxation, or confiscation, it is only a matter of time before the workers will own and control the tools of production. Those who don't agree with us had better prepare to meet the change with a smile, because it is now at hand.

We are following the system that Henry Ford uses in advertising. In 1916 he gave back to the people $15,000,000.00. The understanding was that if he sold 300,000 machines during the year, he would return $50.00 to each purchaser, which he did. This Bureau of Information will spend a great deal of time in the future to show who profits by the three billion dollars spent annually in the United States for advertising, and also who profits by the hundreds of millions of dollars which are given to causes which for the time being make a percentage of the people believe that it will help them, but which do not bring results, because invariably those schemes are engineered by the big interests.

In my opinion, the so-called "Charity" of to-day, the "advertising" to which I refer, new parties being formed, "higher wages" or "profit sharing" are some of the principal ways of keeping the public in the dark. "Profit Sharing" has been put into practice by a great many firms with good intentions but it fails to bring about the desired result.

THE 99-YEAR CONTRACT WHICH WILL BE IN EFFECT BETWEEN THE DONATOR AND THE WORKER can be secured from the BUREAU OF INFORMATION, at the address given below (Box 432, Seattle, Washington). We are giving a brief outline of the few provisions which will comprise this contract.

First—In hiring men there shall be no discriminations as to race, color, creed or nationality.

Second—That there will be no credit accepted or given.

Third—That only members of unions shall be employed.

Fourth—That the Union scale shall be paid.

Fifth—That shifts shall be no longer than six hours, no split shifts, nor shall anyone be allowed to work overtime for wages; that it must be done gratis in case of emergency.

Sixth—That the same prices asked elsewhere for the same goods shall prevail.

Seventh—The workers must hold meetings at least every three months.

Eighth—Everybody in an establishment of that kind has one vote. For instance, in a restaurant, the dishwashers' votes count the same as the managers' and no voting by proxy is allowed. The majority of the workers have absolute control, (excepting the provisions outlined in the 99-year Contract) the management being handled abso-

lutely by the majority of the workers. The majority are empowered to discharge the minority or make any changes that they believe advantageous.

The minute one is discharged by the wishes of the majority or quits of his own accord, his interest ceases at once, and his successor becomes a partner, so far as getting the surplus of his labor is concerned. In case of one's death, this would also terminate the partnership and his share in the business or profits therein cannot be willed to his heirs or assigns.

Ninth—The profits of surplus labor, if any, must be divided at least every three months after paying the Union Scale and working six-hour shifts. It is left to the management to use its own judgment in regard to holding a reasonable reserve.

Tenth—The workers have a right to go so far as to invest the money they receive from the proposition donated to them in any other enterprise they believe advisable, providing it is in the same line of business and in the same city or state in which the donation was made.

Under this system every man owns his own job, the surplus of labor, to the extent possible under the existing conditions. This contract is a program to follow regardless of how the workers in mill, restaurant, factory, gold-mine or industry of any kind, have come into possession of the tools of production, and we believe it a good one to follow, with the understanding that the workers will also have their auxiliary by-laws.

We wish to call the attention of our readers to the following statement made by Daniel Webster:

"There is nothing so powerful as the truth and
often naught so strange."

It is to the interest of all to read publications similiar to those listed below. Whether or not we fully agree with their various articles, the large majority of us have read what is called the "Capitalistic Press" and for definite reasons it has failed to familiarize us with the truth. We agree with William Jennings Bryan, when he said,

"No wrong could last for six months if the newspapers
of the country told the truth."

We feel safe in saying that this list of publications is in sympathy with the producing class and fighting the capitalistic system. We owe it to ourselves to not only read these magazines and papers,

but to encourage others to do the same, even going to the extent of helping out financially the publications that need it. This can very often be done in the form of an investment.

Most of the publications printed in the English language may be secured at Raymer's Old Book Store, Seattle, Washington, and most of those in foreign languages may be secured from 1001 Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

The Textile Worker.
The Crucible.
The Socialist Standard.
The Nonpartisan Leader.
Birth Control Review.
The O. B. U. Monthly.
The Liberator.
The Ford International Weekly.
LaFollette's Magazine.
Pearson's Magazine.
The Dial.
The Irish World.
The Nation.
The Commonwealth.
Soviet Russia.
The Weekly People.
Reconstruction.
Industrial Worker.
The Daily Herald.
Good Morning.
Good Will.
The Communist.
The Socialist Review.
The Truth Seeker.
The New Solidarity.
The World.
The Rebel Worker.
The Workers' International Industrial Union.
The Gale's Magazine.
The New Justice.
The Melting Pot.
The Forge.
The British Columbia Federationist.
Appeal to Reason.
The Butte Daily Bulletin.
The Eye Opener.
The Messenger.
The Columbia Sentinel.
The Damn.
The Public.
The Worker.
The New York Call.
The One Big Union Bulletin.
The Union Record.

Foreign Magazines.

Trudovaja Misl.
Probuda.
Der Klassenkampf.
Glas Radnika.
Golos Truzenka.
Nya Varlden.
Solidarnosz.
Ahjo.
Il Nuovo Proletario.
Proletaras.
Industrialisti.
La Nueva Solidaridad.
A Felszabadulas.
Der Industrialer Arbeiter.
Tie Vapauteen.

The Metal Trade Worker, as well as many other publications published in the interest of the working class, can be secured from O'Hanrahan News Agency, 201 Occidental, Seattle, Washington.

If you have trouble in securing literature in foreign languages published in the interest of working people, we would advise you to communicate with the Eckhart News Agency, Northeast corner First and Washington Streets, Seattle, Washington.

Regarding WAR WITH MEXICO, if you are not in favor of it, subscribe for "GALE'S," the only RADICAL MAGAZINE PUBLISHED IN MEXICO. It is fighting the INTERVENTION PLOT. Gale impresses the truth strongly upon the minds of the public. The subscription price is $2.00 a year. ADDRESS: "GALE'S," BOX 518, MEXICO CITY, D. F., MEXICO.

The following is copied from the FORD INTERNATIONAL WEEKLY of July 5, 1919:

"The Capitalist . . . can do more than any other man. . . The trouble with him is selfishness and ignorance—mainly his ignorance. He seems to know nothing of the history of feudalism and the French Revolution. He seems never to have studied the cause of the present state in Russia. He seems to be ignorant of the fact that the unsettled condition of affairs in this country to-day are in the main due to the over-reaching of his class in the last two or three generations. He seems unable to grasp the fact that he is in the minority, and that the majority are moving on into a new social, political and industrial order. . . . The labor problem will never be solved by a soldier with a gun. . . . The time has come when we must stop and face, and solve the labor problem where we are, with everybody present. . . . I have no program to offer, but I can see some things which, it seems to me, should be done, and done at once . . . for the common use of all men. . . .

".. . Another thing we should look into is the length of the working day. . . I think that eight hours is even longer than is necessary. I cannot see why the employer should rob the employes of the major portion of the benefit arising from the introduction of machinery. I cannot see why, if a machine can do the work of ten or twenty men, a man should be compelled to work at that machine as many hours as he did formerly when his output was one-tenth or one-twentieth as much. . . .

". . . As for wages—nothing can be solved by wages. A high minimum wage will do no good. If other conditions were to remain unchanged, a minimum wage of twenty dollars a day would be of benefit to the working classes for no longer period than it would take the landlords to raise the rent and the middlemen in food distribution to increase the prices of food. I think that employers of la-

bor must come to the realization that industry is not built up for the benefit of stockholders alone. . . .

". . . I think the time has come when men of wealth must recognize that wealth is not a private possession. It never was and never can be. Wealth is the fruit of labor. It is only another form of labor, and it belongs to labor. . . .

"It is time to quit our hypocritical piety in the form of "charity" and to begin to be just in our dealings with men."

(Copy.)

"Mr. Frank Bonville,

"Seattle, Wash.

"Dear Sir:

"Please be advised that in response to your letter of September 8th, the Central Labor Council of Seattle and Vicinity, has concurred in your request for its moral support by endorsing your campaign for a Six-Hour Day.

"With best wishes for success, I am,

"Yours truly,

(Seal.) (Signed.) "JAMES A. DUNCAN, Secretary."

(We are reprinting this letter to show that nearly 70,000 workers in Seattle and vicinity have endorsed the Six-Hour Day Campaign as conducted by the Bureau of Information.)

Below are a few of the many sayings of Mr. Henry Ford, which were gathered by us since about 1913. We now have these clippings and the names of the papers or magizines in which they appeared, together with the dates, on file at the office of the Bureau of Information:

". . . I see no use in spending time about heaven and hell. . . . . We want to take care of to-day. . . . Charity takes more than it gives. . . ."

"The difference between us and a capitalist is that I earn my living honestly. I produce. A capitalist loans out his money, collects his interest and lets the others do the work."

". . . I will devote life and fortune to combating the spirit of militarism. I would teach the child at the mother's knee what a hor-

rible thing war is . . . that preparation for war can only end in war. . . War is murder. . . . Millions of men are . . . driven to slaughter by the system of murder . . . training of men to kill other men . . . I believe that . . . men who devote their lives to the trade of a soldier are either lazy or crazy . . . The man who works will forever put an end to the system that . . . tears him away from his . . . family against his will . . . The worker is going to end the conditions that allow . . . that murderous order to cause him to seek the life of a brother worker in another land . . ."

". . . I found out who wanted war . . . and I am going to tell the people about them . . . I am not going to stop until I have ten million subscriptions to my weekly magazine."

"Why fear change? . . . No one will be hurt in the good changes . . . even the idle nobleman . . . Get the gambling aristocrats and the capitalists to work. . . Unless we in our industries are helping to solve the social problems, we are not doing our principal work . . ."

And again we quote:

"This country . . . belongs to the people. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing government, they can exercise their constitutional right of amending it, or their revolutionary right to dismember or overthrow it."—President Lincoln.

"We have come to be one of the worst ruled governments in the civilized world . . . No longer a government by conviction and the vote of the majority . . ."—President Wilson.

". . . The Working Class should not trust their interest to any political party or politician. . . Use organized power to get back the land, the forests, the minerals and water power franchises which were stolen from the people by fraud, force or cunning."—Frank P. Walsh.

We agree absolutely with Mr. Walsh, the Ex-Chairman of the Industrial Relations Commission, in his statement regarding thefts. We appreciate the hearty co-operation of our union men, the soapbox orators, Frank P. Walsh, Henry Ford, and men of their type who have the courage of their convictions and fearlessly speak the truth whether or not they are in the minority.

In order to prevent this appropriation of public property we must take a decisive stand for "Solidarity" and united in our efforts we will be able to suppress this practice.

Another point I wish to emphasize is the fact that the working people are only deceiving themselves in their belief that they are being **robbed through the high cost of living** and similiar propaganda given publicity through the capitalistic press. Where they are robbed is at the point of production—working more hours than necessary—producing more than they can repurchase. At the present time and under the present system a man's labor has become a commodity (the same as any other commodity) and is sold to the highest bidder. If it were not for Unions today, there would be nothing to prevent the capitalist from working the people fourteen or sixteen hours a day, providing, in his judgment, it would leave the employes sufficient strength to perform the next day's work.

The producer should do everything in his power to help and educate his brother worker by establishing a six-hour day and supporting the right kind of propaganda. This can be accomplished by subscribing for labor papers or any publication proclaiming the truth, or by helping to finance the same. This should be preferable to donating funds or investing in associations, where such funds or investments be used as a weapon against him.

Don't be unduly impressed by the various philosophies, "Isms," etc. in favor of capitalism. We should investigate to see that a doctrine is changed as well as its title. Always bear in mind that there are none greater than yourself if you only will it so. There may be individuals better known than others, but **greatness** is not a matter of popularity or notoriety.

We are opposed to violence directly or indirectly, to destruction, or to anything that causes fear or creates caste, and that is why we are absolutely opposed to the capitalistic system—our fight is not with the individual but with the system.

We want to call the attention of our readers to the fact that this Bureau of Information is what we might term a halfway house or distributing headquarters. Our business will, in the future, be to gather information from all sources and distribute same broadcast.

ADDRESS ALL INQUIRIES TO BUREAU OF INFORMATION, POST OFFICE BOX 432, SEATTLE, WASHINGTON.

SAYINGS OF WELL-KNOWN MEN

Money-power will prolong its reign by working upon the prejudice of the people—Abraham Lincoln.

* * *

There is only one thing to ask concerning a man and his act. Was he on my side?—Clarence Darrow.

* * *

(Detroit Free Press, Jan. 22, 1917.)

. . . Max Eastman . . . editor of the Masses said . . . "Do not hate Germany, or any other people. Hate militarism. And hate it the more where you have the best chance to do something against it. Hate it here. 'America first!' "

* * *

(Appeal To Reason, Dec. 11, 1915.)

By Jack London.

. . . A good soldier . . . never . . . thinks . . . If he is ordered to fire on his fellow citizens, on his friends, on his neighbors, on his relatives, he obeys without hesitation: If he is ordered to fire down a crowded street when the poor are clamoring for bread, he obeys . . .

* * *

We should be working with all our might to put men above dollars.—W. S. U'Ren.

* * *

(Ford Times, Dec. 1916. By Benjamin Franklin.)
"The use of money is all the advantage there is in having it."

* * *

. . . After a dollar is once deposited, it is made to work over and over again by the banks, until every dollar in the country is now loaned out eight times.—By A. W. Lafferty.

* * *

"In all cases where their mind is not influenced by passion, mixed with prejudice or obscured by lack of information, the people may be depended upon to act with moderation and on the side of Peace."—From "The First Step of Preparedness," By Ernest Korner.

(The Portland Oregonian, Jan. 14, 1916.)

"We are still living in the feudal age," said C. E. S. Wood. . . . "Because we are misled by effects," he said, "we often fail to see the real cause of things. War is not caused by enmity between the peoples of nations, but because of commercial friction between the propertied 'master classes' which control the governments."

* * *

"Mr. Radical . . . the time has come for you to take a stand. If you don't declare yourself, then don't tell me you are fighting for the emancipation of the worker."

"I have seen more street meetings disrupted by drunks than by any other cause." . . .

"Can you vote for the brewery and forget the hop-growers of California, who, backed by the . . . breweries, sent to prison for life Richard Ford and Herman Suhr, whose only crime was the asking for more sanitary surroundings?" . . .—I. D. Ransley.

* * *

"What a man can't use is no good to him."—Eugene Debs.

* * *

Let us analyze before we criticize . . . We cannot do justice to any topic unless we analyze both sides. . . .—W. H. Benson.

* * *

(Ford Times, Nov. 1916.)

"The proper function of government is to make it easy for the people to do good, and difficult for them to do evil."—By Wm. Ewart Gladstone.

* * *

(The New Freedom, Sept. 9, 1914.)

By Rev. W. A. Ward.

. . . How does it happen that kings and rich men sit high in your temples? . . . Such a system will have to change . . . None need labor more than four hours a day. . . .

* * *

. . . "Henry Ford did what he started out to do; he established a permanent Bureau of Peace at The Hague."—Grace DeGraff.

* * *

. . . When the laboring masses of the land understand . . . the Bonville contract system . . . every producer can become his own boss. . . .—By Alvin Porter.

Study our gambling game called business.—S. A. Cartt.

* * *

Charity fights justice.—Rex Lampman.

* * *

Work for the gods that give, rather than the gods that take.—Dana Sleeth.

* * *

(Seattle Star, July 18, 1919.)

. . . "The American miners are after the six-hour day, . . .—Robert H. Harlan.

* * *

The producing class is bound to win out in time.—Dr. Karl Liebknecht.

* * *

(Ford Times, Jan. 1917.)

"Doing is the great thing. For if, resolutely, people do what is right, in time they come to like doing it."—John Ruskin.

* * *

(Union Record, July 30, 1919.)

Frank Turco . . . The race riots in the East were being carefully fostered by the employing classes . . .

* * *

Workers of the world awaken, break your chains, demand your right, all the wealth you make is taken by exploiting parasites.—Joe Hill.

* * *

The beaten track is preferred by those afraid of the unknown.—Jocile Webb Pearson.

* * *

The great only seem to us great because we are on our knees. Let us arise.—Proudhon.

* * *

"The moment our capital is increased by having lent it, be it but the estimation of a hair, that hair breadth of interest is usury."—John Ruskin in Notes from History of Usury and Interest.

* * *

"It's easier to build than to tear down."—Alexander Berkman.

* * *

. . . I consider the Bonville System the greatest advance in the business world which has been made in recent years. When this

system becomes . . . understood by the . . . people they will demand its universal use . . .—R. L. Perry.

* * *

(Extract from "Ford Times," March, 1917.)

. . . "All free governments, whatever their name, are in reality governments by public opinion; and it is on the quality of this public opinion that their prosperity depends."—James Russell Lowell.

* * *

"When infinte Wisdom established the rule of right and honesty, He saw to it that justice should be always the highest expediency." —Wendell Phillips.

* * *

(Union Record, June 20, 1919.)

. . . President Wilson in his book "The New Freedom," says: "The masters of the government of the United States are the combined capitalists and manufacturers of the United States." . . .

DON'T FORGET THAT

Popular approval of a custom or a law or an institution—or an idea—does not at all prove that the custom or law or institution or idea is just. Don't forget that. Forget a lot of other things—if you wish—but do not forget that.—Prof. George R. Kirkpatrick.

* * *

"There is nothing so powerful as truth and often nothing so strange."—Daniel Webster.

* * *

By Isaac McBride.

"Tell America, for the sake of truth and justice, to give Russia a chance, to withdraw her troops at once."

* * *

(The Public, Nov. 29, 1919.)

By John F. Moors.—Mexico is said to be capable of producing one-half of the oil supply of the world. . . .

* * *

"Let us, if possible, banish all fear from the mind."—Robert G. Ingersoll.

* * *

"Let us all be our own doctor."—W. Earl Flynn.

(Union Record, June 23, 1919.)

Edwin J. Brown claims that two men are largely responsible for robbing the city of Seattle of at least $8,000,000 on the street-car purchase.

* * *

(Star, June 20, 1919.)

. . . The Rev. William Ivens, leader of Winnipeg strikers, insists on the One Big Union. . . .

* * *

(Pearson's Magazine, October, 1919.)

By Mr. Fournier d'Albe.

. . . "The Bolsheviki have been in power twenty-one months and are stronger today than ever. . . . Lenine's . . . picture, usually accompanied by that of Karl Marx, hangs everywhere . . . Lenine is regarded as in a class by himself."

* * *

The time is not far when we will all have to take one side or the other and quit hiding the truth with curtains of words.—J. O. Stearns, Jr.

* * *

The chief work of capitalism is to try to fool the people.—W. F. Jobelman.

* * *

(Appeal To Reason, Nov. 27, 1918.)

By Grace D. Brewer.

. . . Woman hates war. She hates it because it steals away the darling son and father only to send them home mangled or dead. Woman is at last discovering that war and its advocates have been ly'ng to her these many ages. . . .

* * *

The first principle of "Capitalism" is to fool the people.—F. W. Jobelman.

* * *

I am glad to see the people getting away from fear.—H. C. Uthoff.

* * *

When war is done the land that was once his is often taken away from him.—Helen Kellar.

(The Dearborn Independent, Nov. 29, 1919.)

Aside from war losses, the population of France decreased nearly 400,000 in 1919.

In 30 years there have been 3,224 lynchings in the United States, 50 of the victims being colored women.

(Detroit News, Jan. 31, 1917.)

Prince and Pauper in Life. John Jacob Astor, Jr., can't possibly live on $20,000 a year . . . All he has when he is taken outdoors is a fur robe which cost when new, $580. He has outgrown his $185 ermine robe.

(Bay City Times-Tribune, Dec. 28, 1918.)

. . . A Government report shows that during the last eight months there were 65,000,000 cigars . . . made, mostly by women and children working long hours for a mere pittance. . . .

(Detroit Free Press, Sept. 1916.)

Buffalo preacher discovers that moving pictures appeal more . . . to some people than do religious services. . . . The good brother isn't a bit fast or he would have caught up with this discovery some months back.

(Grit, October 8, 1916.)

. . . Every father and mother is every day confronted with a war tax of some kind or other which they summarize as "the high cost of living."

(Union Record, June 12, 1919.)

. . . Wall Street wants the league of nations. . . .

(Portland News, Sept. 5, 1914.)

. . . Who could think of American troops . . . shooting down disarmed . . . laboring people . . . trying to live . . . cold, hungry and suffering. . . . It is done by American . . . property interests . .

(Life.)

A Government is an organization that can build warships, but not peace ships;

That can ditsribute mail, but not express matter;

That can run navy yards but not stock yards;

That can build canals, but not railroads;

That can give away valuable rights but never get them back;

That can make profits for others but not for itself.

VANDERVEER, THE FIGHTING LAWYER, FACES BATTLE ALONE WITH UNSHAKEN NERVE

By Frank Walkin.

(Union Record, January 30, 1920.)

Montesano, Jan. 30.—This town is witnessing one of the greatest endurance contests a small community ever had the opportunity of looking upon. Here is a race in which one man, singlehanded, pits himself against six others and the prize is the lives of 11 others.

I have covered many murder trials, some of them of international prominence, and I have seen men wear each other down in the long battle that ensued; but never have I seen one man deliberately enter a contest knowing he must pit his legal wits against six others, until I saw George F. Vanderveer take up the case of the 11 men accused of the Armistice day murder at Centralia last November 11.

Vanderveer is not a large man, but he is wiry and closely knit. He is the sort of man I should like to go tiger hunting with. He walks and works gracefully; he never hurries, although you recognize energy in every movement. He is the kind of man who would deliberate until he had reached a decision and then go into action like a wild cat. . . .

(Evening Telegram, May 3, 1910.)

"It's not half so funny to be a trust magnate as it was a few years ago."

(Portland News, Jan. 14, 1916.)

. . . Hearst has 7,000,000 acres . . . himself . . . in Mexico. . . .

(The Portland News, May 17, 1912.)

. . . Part of the San Diego Chamber of Commerce and other bodies kidnap an editor, maltreat him, run him out of town and threaten him with death if he returns to his home. . . .

(The Detroit Journal, March 9, 1917.)

. . . 40,000 laboring men in Detroit . . . stand ready to oppose any plan for "preparedness" or war. This was made known . . . by Sec. Charles H. Lewis of the . . . Federation of Labor.

(Seattle Star, May 28, 1919.)

George F. Vanderveer, chief counsel for James Bruce, I. W. W. organizer, on trial in . . . court on a charge of criminal anarchy, created a sensation . . . when he flatly asserted that the I. W. W. organization as a whole modelled its philosophy after the teachings of President Woodrow Wilson's book, "The New Freedom."

Excerpts from the president's book were read to the jury as examples of radical thought over the strenuous objection of Deputy Prosecuting Attorney . . .

. . . One of the striking excerpts from President Wilson's book, which Vanderveer contended was the philosophy of the I. W. W., was read to the jury as follows: "We have come to be one of the worst ruled, one of the most completely controlled and dominated governments in the civilized world—no longer a government by free opinion, no longer a government by conviction and the vote of the majority, but a government by the opinion and the duress of small groups of dominant men.

(Seattle Union Record, June 7, 1918.)

. . . The Bolsheviki have awakened the Russian people intellectually and have taught an enormous number to read and write. They have separated the state from the church. . . .

(Oregon Journal, July 13, 1912.)

War is the offspring of graft and grafters, and murder on a large scale. . . .

(The News, Sept. 28, 1916.)

. . . Between $15,000,000 and $40,000,000 were lost by investors . . . in . . . Wall Street . . . when steel trust stock made its record-breaking drop . . . in one week . . .

(The Electric Railway Service, April 13, 1917.)

. . . Gold holdings of the United States treasury are $3,044,309,202, the greatest in the world's history.

More than 35,000 sick and wounded are cared for in Lyon, now known as the "hospital city of France."

It is estimated that there are over 250,000 girl stenographers and typists employed in the United States.

Since the war began almost 1,000,000 horses and mules have been sent to the entente allies by American horsemen . . .

(Portland Labor Press, Oct. 9, 1915.)

. . . The Committee on Industrial Relations did its work and did it well and now is where you and I come in. Its report must be circulated and it won't be unless you insist . . . You owe this to yourself and family and to the Labor movement as a whole. . . .

(Morning Oregonian, Dec. 30, 1916.)

. . . Mrs. F. Sheehy Skeffington, widow of the Irish editor and poet who was shot without trial in Dublin at the time of the recent uprising, announced today that she intended to place before the American people the story of her husband's death. . . . Mrs. Skeffington would not say how she escaped from Ireland. . . .

(The British Columbia Federationist, July 18, 1919.)

. . . R. B. Smith, editor of a Labor daily, the Butte Bulletin, was convicted under the espionage act of sedition, and fined $4,500. His offense in reality consisted of an honest expression of opinion.

(Vineland Independent, Nov. 16, 1916.)

. . . If the general government gives money away to the bankers, why not to the farmer? . . .

You are probably not aware of the fact that the new bank notes read thus: "National currency secured by United States bonds or other securities." These other securities take in anything that comes along, from a single horse cart up to a second-hand sewing machine; no one can tell what the securities of these notes are and we must accept them as our money. Must we people stand such abuses any longer? . . .

(Union Record, November 24, 1919.)

"Americanism means real service, justice to all; it is the brotherhood of man. . . . Everyone who works has benefited by the efforts

of organized labor. Better conditions are never granted voluntarily by employers; they are always the result of organized efforts on the part of the workers . . . Abraham Lincoln was the only working man president we ever had, and I think that it's about time we had another. Don't let them fool us any more; they've gone their limit."

(The Public, November 22, 1919.)

Figures just compiled by the General Federation of Labor of Italy show that that body has now passed the million-member mark.

The Bolshevist regime in Russia was indorsed by the Utah State Federation of Labor at its fifteenth annual convention recently concluded in Salt Lake City. The delegates went on record by a vote of 49 to 13 in favoring the Soviet Government and demanded that American troops be withdrawn from Russian soil.

(Butte Daily Bulletin, June 17, 1919.)

. . . It is becoming painfully evident to the corrupt powers in Butte, and their tools, that there are some who can't be bluffed or "fixed."

PEACE TREATY IS SIGNED

(Federated Union Bulletin, June 28, 1919.)

At last the Great World War in which thirty-three nations took a more or less active part has become history. . . .

. . . Two thousand years of Christian teaching, thousands and thousands of Universities, millions of colleges and common schools have not as yet exerted a sufficient influence over the minds and hearts of mankind to induce them to use civilized means of settling disputes.

(The Dearborn Independent, Sept. 20, 1919.)

France lost 57 per cent of all men under 31 years of age, who served in the war; a total of 26 per cent of the mobilized force.

GOVERNMENT BY THE PEOPLE IMPOSSIBLE WHILE WALL STREET IS HOLDING THE REINS

No President Can Serve People, Says West, When Credit is Controlled by Private Interests.

By George P. West.

(Union Record, July 16, 1919.)

. . . This is no longer the charge of a radical politician but just the plain fact, which everyone realizes and admits who thinks about it at all. Control of industry and trade is control of the nation. And this control does not lie in Washington. The lines over which it passes run from steel mills and mines and packing plants and oil refineries and textile mills into financial centers. . . .

. . . They hold their power through their control of money. . .

MAD FIGHT FOR BIRTH CONTROL BOOKS

Men and Women Rush to Obtain Circulars at Emma Goldman's Outdoor Meeting in New York.

(St. Paul Dispatch, May 22, 1916.)

New York, May 20.—Babies were left crying in their go-carts, while mothers plunged into the crowd, determined to find out for themselves what Malthus said . . . . . Miss Goldman . . . . . .

"The time is coming when birth control methods will be explained in every 5 and 10 cent store in the country." Miss Goldman told the police to mind their own business and they did.

(Oregon Journal, January 29, 1916.)

Now, we come to the last . . . of the looting of the New Haven Railroad to the tune of TWO HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS—stolen by those in CONTROL from the stockholders of the company. The following is a reply to the above news item by F. W. Jobelman.

"Is it possible for the ordinary intellect to grasp the meaning of a $200,000,000 steal? . . . . . .

"These are the creatures who finance the Industrial Welfare Commissions to find the lowest possible cost of living. KILL FOUR WORKINGMEN EVERY HOUR IN THE DAY on the railroads, in their mills, mines and factories because they are too cold-bloodedly grasping to incur the expense of proper safety devices, and then stand on the white marble steps of a million-dollar cathedral and thank God that they are not like other men.

(Portland News, August 31, 1915.)

. . . . . Small arms and bullets are playing no role in the present war. The rifle is the infantryman's toy. . . . . Seven-eights of the wounds are from shells. . . . . The shell that the Russians most fear is the Skoda gun, 42 centimeter projectile weighing 2,800 pounds. They are known to the soldiers as "Pilseners." . . . . . The normal trajectory of the Skoda gun is 4½ miles high and in soft ground the shells penetrate 20 feet before exploding. . . . . Describing the effect of a "Pilsener" shell the surgeon said: "It kills everyone within 150 yards and kills others who are farther off. . . . . Men who are only a short distance away are torn asunder. Sometimes only the clothes are stripped off. Of men close by, not a fragment remains, the clothes disappear and only small metal articles are found. . . . . .

THE AGE OF REASON

By Tom Paine.

. . . I believe in the equality of man; and I believe that religious duties consist in doing justice, loving mercy, and endeavoring to make our fellow-creatures happy. . . .

. . . I do not mean by this declaration to condemn those who believe otherwise; they have the same right to their belief as I have to mine. . . . . Jesus Christ wrote no account of himself, of his birth, parentage, or anything else; not a line of what is called the New Testament is of his own writing. The history of him is altogether the work of other people. . . .

(Bay City Times Tribune, December 28, 1916.)

. . . The largest single day's importation of gold into this country was recorded today with the deposits of $33,000,000 by J. P. Morgan & Co. in New York. . . .

(The Post-Intelligencer, June 16, 1919.)

. . . A. Vanderlip resigned from the presidency of that institution. The bank, it is said, has sustained no commercial losses of any significance.

It was that Economic Club speech of May 26th, with its pictures of European conditions, that brought final disagreement between Mr. Vanderlip and the powers that be at the bank.

Such a speech as Mr. Vanderlip delivered did not please that bank's directors and once more they felt embarrassed because of Mr. Vanderlip's frank utterances. How could the National City Company, one of the great bond distributing organizations of the country, expect to sell securities if the world was as sick as Mr. Vanderlip said it was? . . .

(Michigan Socialist, March 9, 1817.)

. . . Representative Galloway charged on the floor of the House that twenty-five of the leading papers in the United States have been "bought and paid for" by Morgan & Co., to create a public sentiment in favor of war. . . . .

By Tom L. Johnson, Mayor of Cleveland, Ohio, and famous for his fight for three-cent car fare.

From "My Story."

"One of the first things I did, and it makes me smile to recall it, was to purchase several hundred copies of Mr. George's new book 'Protection or Free Trade,' and sent one to every minister and lawyer in Cleveland.

Why do converts to social ideals always select these most unlikely of all professions in the world as objects for conversion in their campaigns in behalf of new ideas?

I did not yet discover that it is "the unlearned who are ever the first to seize and comprehend through the heart's logic the most unusual and daring truths."

(The Oregon Journal, February 14, 1912.)

. . . James J. Hill testified before the Stanley House Committee that ore lands in the Superior region had been bought by him for $4,000,000, and later transferred to stockholders of his railroad, and that they are now worth more than $500,000,000.

WHAT DID YOU DO?

Did you give him a lift? He's a brother of man,
And bearing about all the burden he can.
Did you give him a smile? He was downcast and blue,
And the smile would have helped him to battle it through.

Did you give him your hand? He was slipping down hill,
And the world, so I fancied, was using him ill.
Did you give him a word? Did you show him the road,
Or did you just let him go on with his load?

Did you help him along? He's a sinner like you,
But the grasp of your hand might have carried him through.
Did you bid him good cheer? Just a word and a smile
Were what he most needed that last weary mile.

Did you know what he bore in the burden of cares,
That is every man's load and that sympathy shares?
Did you try to find out what he needed from you,
Or did you just leave him to battle it through?

—From the Yeoman.

(Union Record, July 26, 1919.)

. . . Orders for the release of W. D. Haywood, I. W. W. leader, from Fort Leavenworth Prison were issued. . . . A total of $53,400 worth of property and liberty bonds were scheduled to cover his bonds of $15,000. Twenty-seven thousand five hundred dollars were furnished by William B. Lloyd, millionaire Chicago Socialist.

(Oregonian, November 24, 1916.)

. . . . . Lena Kebl . . . . asked a policeman to direct her to the office of the North-German Lloyd Steamship Company. She said she wants to return to Germany and live on her savings. . . . .

Miss Kebl explained that for the 17 years she has been in this country she had lived with a family in Indianapolis who paid her $2 a month and kept all the reading matter from her. She saved $402.

JACK LONDON'S FUNERAL IN LINE WITH WRITINGS

(Detroit News, November 25, 1916.)

Oakland, Cal., Nov. 25.—The funeral of Jack London was held here today without religious services of any kind. Only immediate relatives of the family attended. The body was cremated. The ashes in accordance with his wish, will be scattered over his Glen Ellen ranch.

(Reconstruction, July, 1919.)

. . . "If it is all right for a union composed of 1,000 men to strike, why should not a union of 100,000 or 1,000,000 men strike?" . . .

(Saturday Evening Post, July 5, 1919.)

. . . We have in the United States between a third and a half of all the wealth of the world. We possess more than a third of all the gold; the banks have on deposit more than fifteen billion dollars in money; the circulation per capita is $56; our production from the ground is about twenty billion dollars annually. . . . . .

(The Forge, June 7, 1919.)

Whoever produces anything by weary labor, does not need a revelation from heaven to teach him that he has a right to the thing produced.—Robert G. Ingersoll.

LINCOLN'S GETTYSBURG ADDRESS

"Four-score and seven years ago, our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal * * * that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."—First and last sentences of President Lincoln's address at the National Cemetery at Gettyburg, delivered November 19, 1863.

(Union Record, June 12, 1919.)

. . . Borah's charge weak. The League's friends today said the leak inquiry showed clearly that Borah's charge that New York interests having a "Peculiar interest" in the Peace Treaty had obtained it were groundless and that the bringing of the text to this country by H. P. Davison, partner of J. P. Morgan and head of the International Red Cross was entirely proper. . . . .

(Union Record, January 24, 1920.)

"Every boat leaving Atlantic ports is loaded with labor. Nearly two million have already gone, and a million more anxious to go, to Europe. . . .

"Eastern Employers are loosening up. They are running display ads. . . . .

"The New York World is carrying 'Help Wanted' classified ads at the rate of two million a year. The Chicago News is running in its week-day editions five solid pages of jobs offered. And so it is in Detroit, Cleveland, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Boston and Buffalo.

" 'The East is busy.' It has no surplus labor to send us to break down conditions.

"And the P.-I. chafes. 'Seattle must stop its nonsense and get down to business.' 'Time and money have been wasted.' . . . . .

. . . "Indications are that the strikers will not need for long, but the Union Record needs facilities for producing a hundred thousand papers in Seattle, and a quarter million for the state by fall."

LENINE AND CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS

(Pearson's Magazine, January, 1920.)

"It cannot be denied that Lenine and Trotzky have used force to establish the Soviet Government in Russia. The sanction of every government is force as well in Russia as in England or in America. I believe it will be found when the truth comes to be known that Lenine has used only the minimum of force necessary and has not acted invidiously against either the bourgeoisie or the nobles."

FRANK HARRIS ON EUGENE V. DEBS

"I have put on record more than once what I think of Eugene Debs. Before I knew him he interested me more than any liv-

ing American; the humanity in him was so profound, the sympathy with the suffering and oppressed so sincere, the kindliness even to tyrants and exploiters so lovable, that I hesitated to characterize him till I knew him; but since I've got to know him I have always thought of him in my own mind as the Beloved Disciple, as the man who has more of the spirit of Jesus in him than any man I have ever met. . . ."

SWEDISH BLOOD THAT HELPED TO BUILD US

"George Washington claimed himself to be of Swedish blood.

"John Hanson was the first congressional president of the United States.

"John Ericsson's Monitor saved the day.

"The vote of John Morton decided the fate of our struggle for freedom and independence.

". . . At a dinner given by the Societies Scandinaviensis in Philadelphia, December 11, 1782, in the honor of the Swedes, Count Axel von Fersen and Count Sprengporten, who fought gallantly in the War of the Revolution and who received the order of the Cincinnati for their services, Washington, according to the archives of society, 'expressed his pleasure at being present among the people of his forefathers' blood.' Geneologists claim descent for him from a family which emigrated from Skane (Sweden) in about the year A. D. 970, and settled in Durham County, England, where they built a small town, calling it Wassin-gatun (town of Wassings).

. . . "It is said of John Hanson, (see congressional proceedings upon the reception and acceptance from the state of Maryland of the statue of John Hanson, 1903) that he saved the great northwest territory to the United States by keeping Maryland out of the federation until the other states had consented to claim the land for the benefit of posterity and immigrants in such manner that it should be added as independent states to the federation.

"He was the fourth descendant in direct line of Colonel John Hanson, who with his great chief, King Gustave Adolphus, died at Lutzen in the great battle of protest against the paganizing of Christianity, and the third in the male line of John Hanson, one of the first Swedish settlers on the banks of the Delaware.

. . . ". . . John Morton cast the deciding vote among the five members—which vote pledged his state to freedom. . . ."

THE FORD IDEA IN EDUCATION

A Talk to the National Educational Association in the Arcadia Auditorium, Detroit.

By Samuel S. Marquis.

The impression has somehow gotten abroad that Henry Ford is in the automobile business. It isn't true.

Mr. Ford's business is the making of men, and he manufactures automobiles on the side to defray the expenses of the main business.

I give nothing for which I do not receive compensation. Charity takes more than it gives.

Take away the capitalist and you sweep war from the earth.

(Dearborn Independent, Dec. 6, 1919.)

The first steamboat in Scottish waters was built by Patrick Miller, in 1788, and Robert Burns was one of its first passengers.

Rag-pickers in New York are paid $33 a week. School-teachers draw $20.

The coal is in the ground. The government is in power at Washington. The rest ought to be easy.

(Detroit Journal, Feb. 6, 1917.)

. . . Henry Ford said . . . "It is my firm conviction that war would seldom occur if individuals did not make money out of war . . . What I fear at this juncture is the machinations of those roaring lions, who really are the tools of the interests which make money out of war. If the Germans do not sink one of our ships without warning, I fear that one will be sunk anyway, by agents of the influences which do not desire peace . . . It made me feel that influence—powerful, but hidden—was at work to draw us into the war. . . ."

(Detroit News, Dec. 22, 1916.)

. . . Ford has filled his pockets without dirtying his hands. He leaves no ruined men behind him. He has built without . . . a foul blow. . . .

(The Public, Oct. 22, 1915.)

. . . Henry Ford says, If I were to live with the future generations of Europe I would urge the people to repudiate the debts that are being piled up by their governments in this war. I believe it is the duty of the people to repudiate them. . . .

(Pearson's Magazine, 1914.)

"The rule among big business men is to issue as much stock as the profits will pay dividends upon. . . ."

"If Henry Ford had been the ordinary big business man he would have done these things. . . ."

(The Metropolitan, October, 1916.)

. . . Men . . . will tell you: "the trouble with Henry Ford is that he has never had any experience in business." ". . . he isn't educated." . . . "He is that most dangerous of revolutionary—a man who translates platitudes into action." . . . .

(Ford Times, 1917.)

There are over ONE MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND Fords in service today.

Practically ONE-HALF of all the cars on American highways are Ford cars.

With more than one hundred different makers of automobiles in America, the Ford factory produces more than one-half of the entire product. . . . .

. . . . Ford service is ever close at hand. Eighty-six branch establishments and more than nine thousand Ford agents mean a Service as universal as the car. . . .

(Detroit News, February 11, 1017.)

. . . Henry Ford states . . . . None has the right to incite the war spirit who will not himself be one of the first to shoulder a rifle and march to the front. . . . . When war is fought, and it is fought by the young fellows who are now in the shops minding their own business. It is not fought by the speech-makers and pamphlet-writers and the solicitors of war orders.

THE CASE OF HENRY FORD

(Investing the Profit, August, 1918.)

. . . Ford has built the world's largest automobile business. . . . . With such a self-evident proposition you would think that he should have had no difficulty to raise capital. . . . Not so. People laughed at him, his car and his company. Banks and business men generally turned down Mr. Ford. Now they run after him. . . . .

New York, Sept. 24.—The Allied commissioners can't have a nickel of Henry Ford's millions. He said so today, emphatically and served notice that if any of his bankers participated in the proposed $500,000,000 deal he would draw out every cent of his accounts.

(Ford Times, May, 1916.)

. . . We will, and can, only have war when we force it on ourselves, by ourselves. Just now three internal forces are trying to "shoo" the United States into vast expense—and consequent heavy taxation,—to prepare for war, namely, makers of munitions for war; speculators in "war stocks" and greedy, selfish, soulless money lenders. And what noise they are making! . . .

(Detroit Journal, Sept. 18, 1916.)

Henry Ford, published September 2 in regard to the recent railroad wage controversy . . .

Mr. Ford's alleged statement that the railroad presidents are "messenger boys" for Wall Street. . . . .

(The Detroit Journal, July 11, 1919.)

Henry Ford's father, at the age of 20 emigrated from Brandon, Ireland, and settled on a 40-acre farm on Michigan Avenue, eight miles from Detroit. Fifteen years later he married Mary Litegott and there were six children, three boys and three girls, of whom Henry Ford, born July 30, 1863, was the oldest.

From the first day Henry Ford started to work on his father's farm, he became determined to make an effort to make life for the farmer easier and more pleasant. Working toward this end he spent all his spare time "tinkering" with mechanical devices, establishing a repair shop on his father's farm. At 16 he left his father's farm and obtained a job as apprentice in the steam engine plant of Flower Bros. Detroit. Nine months later he went to work for the Dry Dock Engine Co., where he remained for two years becoming a first class machinist.

At 19, Ford obtained another job as repair man for John Cheeny, state agent for a portable farm engine, being on the road in the summer and at his father's home in the winter where he enlarged his machine shop. During the two years he passed in this work he developed a small farm steam tractor and made various electrical experiments.

Runs a Sawmill.

At 21, his father gave him 40 acres in Dearborn and Ford settled down to operating a sawmill in the winters and repairing farm steam engines for the Buckeye Harvester Co., during two summers.

In his 24th year Henry Ford married Clara J. Bryant, built a home, cleared his farm and passed his time farming and building a steam road wagon which he never finished. After two years of this life he left the farm and went to work with the Detroit Edison Co. as night engineer at $45 a month, moving his family to Detroit and establishing his machine shop in a small barn on Bagley Avenue, about the size of a present day back yard garage.

The Edison Co., then made Ford chief engineer at $125 a month and he remained with that organization for seven years, working 12 hours a day and putting in his evenings at his machine shop working on the development of gas engines and the perfection of his second motor-driven vehicle which he brought out in 1898. In that year he left the Edison Co., and joined forces with the Detroit Automobile Co., organized to produce this car.

Beginning of Cadillac Co.

Henry Ford held one-sixth of the $50,000 capital stock of this concern with the position of chief engineer at $100 a month. He later left this organization and this resulted in a reorganization being effected which changed the name of the company to the Cadillac Automobile Co. That was in 1901, and immediately Ford purchased a shop at 81 Park Place where he began the construction of his third gasoline driven road vehicle. It came out in 1902 and it was this car that attracted Alex Y. Malcomson.

Nothing in fiction approaches the amazing story of the Ford Motor Co.'s public success. It really began one day late in the winter of 1904, the year after the company was organized, when a roaring screeching thing of iron and steel, leaped and careened over the ice of Baltimore Bay at the Flats.

This specter-like projectile was one of the first Ford stock cars, stripped for action on a one-mile race course dug through a foot and a half of snow and covered with cinders. At the wheel of this snorting speed demon clung a grim visaged man, wrapped in a heavy coat, the collar turned up about his chin and caught with a huge safety pin. It was Henry Ford, then better known as an inventor and automobile racer.

Fame for Car.

The car was out that day to break a record made at Daytona Beach, Florida, a few weeks previous by another Detroit car now a leader in its field. And a new record was established which was emblazoned in the Ford exhibit at the automobile show of 1904-5 in Madison Square Garden, New York.

It was that achievement that brought fame and fortune to the Ford Motor Co., and it was obtained almost at the cost of Henry Ford's life, for at the finish of that wild drive the car hit a snowbank turned a couple of somersaults and catapulted its driver 20 or more feet through the air.

This was but one of many such spectacular features connected with the early life of Henry Ford and the Ford Company.

The Ford Company in its last published annual statement as of July 31, 1918, had total assets of $203,149,460 which included $37,-117,363 in real estate; $20,335,982 machinery and equipment; $44,-522,562 material in process of manufacture; $91,471,851 cash and accounts receivable; $67,981 patent rights; $1,231,906 inventories, and $1,815,000 investments.

Against this was checked liabilities of $2,000,000 capital stock; $10,653,327, accounts payable; $5,950,564, accrued expenses; $9,902,-841, depreciation reserve, and $175,242,728 surplus.

(The Detroit News, July 11, 1920.)

The Ford Motor Co. was 16 years old last month.

It is turning out a daily average of 3,000 finished motor cars at the Highland Park plant. This—if the present rate of production is maintained—means 900,000 in a year of 300 working days.

The Ford Motor Co. was organized June 16, 1903.

The average of 34,500 men and women were employed at the Highland Park plant; 6,000 men at the River Rouge shipbuilding plant; 4,000 at the new blast furnace at River Rouge, and 250 men at the carburetor plant, or an average of 45,000 employes engaged in government work.

The Ford Motor Co. came into being June 16, 1903.

Twelve years before, Henry Ford, an employe of the Edison Company, began his experimental work on gasoline-driven motor cars. Because no parts for gasoline engines were available in this section of the country, he built the first car with his hands. The building took two years, but the car ran. Five years more were spent in further experiment and the building of a second car. Up to this time no efforts had been made to commercialize the invention.

The Henry Ford Automobile Co. and the Detroit Automobile Co., successively organized to market the "horseless carriage," awakened little interest and died of inanition.

In 1902, Henry Ford formed a copartnership with A. Y. Malcomson, a coal dealer, and out of that partnership finally emerged, after many vicissitudes, the Ford Motor Co., now the world's biggest automobile manufactory.

Production Started.

The basis of the partnership was Mr. Malcomson's agreement to pay all the expenses of the company—up to $3,000. A one-story structure on Mack Avenue was rented as a factory and production began. The $3,000 was soon spent and Malcomson had invested an additional $4,000 before satisfactory results were obtained.

The partners then began looking about for more capital to carry on the work, but capital was scarce and the investing public was

not enthusiastic. Finally, a few hardy pioneers were found and the company was formed, Ford and Malcomson turning in their invention and rights for 51 per cent of the stock.

The Dodge brothers, John F. and Horace E., who were then operating a machine shop in Detroit, subscribed for $5,000 of stock each, the money to be paid out of the profits on 650 chassis, for whose manufacture they were given the contract.

John W. Anderson and Horace H. Rackham, law partners, who drew up the papers when the company was organized and were confident from the outset of the success of the venture, invested, against the advice of their banking acquaintances, $5,000 each. Mr. Backham borrowed the money on his real estate holdings and Mr. Anderson raised his share among relatives.

John S. Gray, a conservative banker, was induced to take $10,000 of the company stock and with it the presidency of the company, only after Mr. Malcomson had guaranteed him against pecuniary loss.

James Couzens, at that time a clerk in the employ of Malcomson, at $1,800 a year, took his entire savings, $400, placed with it $500 presented to him by Mr. Malcomson, and $100 lent him by his sister, now Mrs. A. P. Haas, and with this and his note for $1,500, subscribed for $2,500 of the company stock. He was thereupon made secretary and business manager. He was likewise, if unofficially, its bookkeeper and cashier, his entire office force consisting of a one-armed stenographer.

Success From Start

Albert Strelow was another $5,000 investor.

The venture was a success from the start. Five months after the organization of the company a dividend of 2 per cent was paid; a month later a 10 per cent dividend was declared; in January, 1904, the investors received a 20 per cent dividend, and six months later another of 68 per cent. By the end of the first year the stockholders were "on velvet;" they had received back every dollar invested.

Despite the financial success of the company, the original partners did not work well in double harness, and in 1906 Mr. Malcomson offered to sell his interest to Mr. Ford for $175,000. The terms of the stock sale were $100,000 in cash and $75,000 in a note. By indorsing each other's notes, Ford and Couzens obtained the necessary money, and Mr. Ford gained control of the company.

Albert Strelow later sold his stock to Mr. Couzens for $25,000. In September, 1914, the Ford Motor Co. published a balance sheet. This time it was the financial world that was astonished by the enormity of the figures, for the balance sheet showed a surplus of $50,000,000 and $27,000,000 in cash on hand or in banks.

Then one day James Couzens, vice-president, announced his retirement from the company. No convincing reason was given for the action, but in well-informed circles it was said that the climax of many disagreements was reached in the attitude Mr. Couzens took toward Mr. Ford for his campaign against military preparedness and his efforts to "get the boys out of the trenches by Christmas."

There had also been developing a wider breach between Mr. Ford and the Dodge brothers, who, it will be remembered, were original partners in the Ford Company, and who had established a factory of their own under the title Dodge Bros., for the manufacture of cars selling above the Ford market.

This matter came to a head in November, 1916, when the Dodge brothers in their position as minority stockholders in the Ford Motor Co. began suit against Mr. Ford as the majority stockholder to compel a larger division of earnings among the stockholders. Previously Mr. Ford had announced the intention of the company to integrate itself further through the establishment of its own blast furnaces on the River Rouge and that it was also planned to double the size of the plant.

As part of their suit, the Dodge brothers sought to prevent Mr. Ford from carrying out his designs. They took the position that the Ford Motor Co. had not the legal right to indulge in industry aside from the manufacture of motor cars, and also maintained that the company as then constituted, was a violation of the Michigan laws in that it represented investment in excess of $25,000,000 to which corporations were restricted by the state law governing corporations. The Dodge brothers also assailed the policy of Mr. Ford in reducing the price of the car as production increased.

Filing of the suit disclosed to the public eye the enormous return the company had been making to stockholders. For example, it was stated in the bill of complaint that in 1914 on a capital of $2,000,000, dividends totaling $21,000,000 were paid! In May, 1915, a special dividend of $10,000,000 was paid, and in October, the same year, $5,000,000 more was distributed. In 1916, it was stated, the company earned $60,000,000, but no special dividend was paid. All this time the company had been paying a regular dividend of 5

per cent a month, 60 per cent a year or a return of $1,200,000 a year on the nominal capital of $2,000,000.

The Dodge brothers began their suit. An injunction was issued restraining Mr. Ford from carrying on the work. The Court later allowed the work to proceed upon the filing of a bond by Mr. Ford for $10,000,000 to secure the Dodge brothers against loss.

Then came the resignation of C. Harold Wills, looked on as the mechanical genius of the organization. He had become associated with Mr. Ford at the beginning of the company, leaving his employment as a draughtsman with the Boyer Machine Co., to start on the path that was to make him a multi-millionaire and one of the highest-priced men in the industrial world.

To Mr. Wills is given the credit for the design of many of the labor-saving machines that make the Ford Motor Co. a marvel in the realm of manufactures. He is also a steel expert and has to his credit the perfection of several processes which marked an epoch in the use of steel.

Mr. Wills' resignation was closely followed by that of John R. Lee. Mr. Lee was an outstanding figure in the Ford organization.

Mr. Ford, himself, severed the close ties that bound him to the company when in the early part of the year he resigned the presidency to be succeeded by his son, Edsel B. Ford, who at 24 became head of a corporation whose figures ran into the hundreds of millions.

Thus is ending the first epoch in the history of the Ford Motor Co.

Its career as an actual corporation is coming to a close. On the basis of the purchase of stock from the minority stockholders it represents a value in excess of $300,000,000.

What does the second epoch hold?

The Ford-Dodge suit brought out the fact that Mr. Ford had dreams of a great expansion. He said it was his idea to develop the plant "for the greatest good of the greatest number." And it has been a Ford habit of the past to make good in a manufacturing way on what others said was "idle dreaming."

(Detroit Journal, Nov. 7, 1916.)

. . . . . Everett, Wash., Nov. 7.—There was a pitched battle between 250 members of the Industrial Workers of the World and

a posse of 150 Everett citizens at the city dock Sunday, in which seven men lost their lives and 50 were wounded.

The conversation between the sheriff and the Industrial Workers of the World was as follows:

"Boys, I'd like to speak to the leader of the bunch. Who is your leader?" asked the Sheriff.

"We're all leaders," shouted the men on the Verona in chorus.

"I want to tell you," the Sheriff replied, "that you can't land in this town. You must stay on the boat and go back to Seattle. You can't land here."

"The h-ll we can't," shouted a man standing in the bow of the boat. . . . . .

Then the shooting began. . . . .

Herbert L. Mahler, secretary-treasurer of the Seattle headquarters of the Industrial Workers of the World, today gave the following signed statement to the Associated Press concerning Sunday's riot at Everett:

"We are going to charge every one of the vigilance committee at Everett with murder, and if possible bring a similar charge against every member of the Everett Commercial Club on the ground that they organized a band of man-handlers and instructed them what to do. We have eye-witnesses of Sunday's clash from among the men on shore as well as those on the boat, by whom we can prove that the first shot was fired by the vigilance committee. This fight really is a part of the open-shop campaign waged by the manufacturers' association all along the Pacific Coast.

(Signed) "HERBERT L, MAHLER."

(Pacific Coast Metal Trades Worker, Jan. 24 ,1920.)

"You shall not rob me, you contemptible profiteers," is what every citizen should consider it his duty to say, according to Assistant United States Attorney General C. B. Ames. Judge Ames also makes it quite clear whom he considers the profiteers. "While we, as common citizens, were working our best to win the war," he states, "while our sons were in France, the United States Steel Corporation made $1,300,000,000 net profit. Is it any wonder the poor devils who work 12 hours a day, seven days a week, thought they were not getting their share of the plunder?"

BANK PROFITS

(Union Record, December 18, 1919.)

By W. H. Kauffman.

We have all noticed how the big profiteers have fainted when they heard what the President was going to do to them. Here are the profits of the twelve federal reserve banks of the United States, as given in a Listman Service Company circular. Remember, these are the profits after the twelve banks have paid all the salaries and other expenses allowable; and remember, also, that the President boasts inordinately of the great blessing conferred on the common people by his federal reserve bank act.

New York, 108.7 per cent; Kansas City, 75.4 per cent; San Francisco, 67.2 per cent; Chicago, 61.6 per cent; Richmond, 57.2 per cent; Minneapolis, 54 per cent; Boston 52.4 per cent; Atlanta, 52.2 per cent; St. Louis, 51.3 per cent; Dallas, 49 per cent; Cleveland, 46.7 per cent; Philadelphia, 43.2 per cent. Average, 68.7 per cent.

Net earnings of these "peoples'" banks, $55,436,978. How rich we are all getting. Hurrah for President and property.

Nearer home we have the (unprosecuted) timber barons. Years ago I bought lumber for my barn, 2x6, 32 feet long; many pieces absolutely clear, and all of very high grade, $8 and $9 per 1,000. Three sides surface made $1.50 extra. At that time logging cost about $4 on an average; milling something less.

Yesterday I asked the price on lumber, four sides surfaced, and Bloedell-Donovan quoted $76 per thousand. Say that logging costs double what it did, and milling double its former cost, or $15 as compared with the former cost of $7.50.

HOW MANY TIMBER BARONS HAVE BEEN PROSECUTED BY THE PRESIDENT FOR PROFITEERING? Several thousands of Socialists and labor union people have been arrested for attacking profiteers. We are living "behind the mirror" with Alice in Wonderland.

(The Butte Daily Bulletin, Feb. 2, 1920.)

Money Sent to Europe to Feed Starving Used to Build Military Establishments. . . . .

AN EQUAL CHANCE

By Anise.

(Union Record, December 3, 1919.)

He was a fine young man,

* * *

Clean-looking and healthy,

* * *

And he was talking

* * *

To a bunch of men

* * *

On the TRAIN,

* * *

He said: "In this country

* * *

ANY young man

* * *

Can become RICH

* * *

If he WANTS to!!

* * *

We all have equal chance!

* * *

I was born in Virginia;

* * *

I went to the university

* * *

And later started

* * *

In a New York BANK,

* * *

And now I am worth

* * *

Seventy-five thousand!

Nobody gave me a CENT!

* * *

ANYONE can be rich

* * *

If he wants to!"

* * *

Then a quiet-looking fellow

* * *

Remarked: "You went to school,

* * *

Common and high school

* * *

And four years university?

* * *

What did those four years cost?"

* * *

"Well, I was frugal,

* * *

It cost my dad about

* * *

Seven hundred a year."

* * *

"And then in New York,

* * *

When you got your start

* * *

Your father paid your expenses?"

* * *

"Why, certainly he did!

* * *

Any young man

Would be glad to work

* * *

Three years in a New York bank

* * *

For the EXPERIENCE!"

* * *

"And then," said the quiet man,

* * *

"You went to Oklahoma,

* * *

And your father said

* * *

To the big-fellows:

* * *

'Treat the boy right!' "

* * *

"Well, yes; I guess he did,

* * *

But nobody GAVE me a cent."

* * *

"Well, could the little boy

* * *

Of NINE or TEN

* * *

In the COTTON MILLS

* * *

Of your state,

* * *

Could HE become rich

* * *

Like YOU?"

* * *

"Of course," said the youth,

* * *

"I didn't MEAN HIM!"

* * *

"You meant," said the quiet man,

* * *

"That any fellow

Who went through

* * *

All the schools

* * *

And the university,

* * *

And after that had

* * *

Three years special training

* * *

And had a wealthy dad

* * *

To boost him along,

* * *

That HE could get rich!

* * *

Well, I'm not interested

* * *

In THOSE young men,

* * *

They are only TWO per cent

* * *

Of our country's people;

* * *

I'm thinking of

* * *

The other ninety-eight!

* * *

And my idea of democracy

* * *

Takes THEM in,

* * *

And my ideal of an equal chance

* * *

Means an equal chance

* * *

For THEM!"

THE FIGHT FOR LIBERTY

By Eugene V. Debs.

(The World, Oakland, Cal., January 23, 1920.)

The fight we are in today to prevent our tongues from being tied and our lips from being sealed and the last vestige of our liberty destroyed demands that we stand together.

If free speech is suppressed; if our literature is denied access to the mails, if free assemblage is prohibited our cause is lost at least for the present.

We can only lose this fight by losing it ourselves.

We can only win by winning it ourselves.

Let the battle cry ring out all along the line. Get together and stand together like a wall of living granite until this battle is fought and the victory won for free speech, a free press, the right to freely assemble and the fundamental principles of democracy.

Since my arrest I have been asked many times by sympathizing friends and comrades what they can do to help me. For me personally they can do nothing and I wish nothing done. I have nothing to apologize for, nothing to take back and nothing to defend. I simply exercised my constitutional right and spoke the truth. If those sections of the espionage law that deal with the freedom of expression stand, the Constitution is void and liberty is dead.

But while I ask nothing for myself I ask everything for the cause. If my friends and comrades would help me they can do it in but one way and that is to stand by the Socialist Party and support the cause for which it fights. . . .

(Seattle Union Record, Feb. 3, 1920.)

James A. Duncan said: "I have always understood that our government is of, for and by the people . . . We know that the government, in buying sugar for the army, made its purchases at about five cents per pound. At that time we were paying twice that much. If the government is of, for and by the people and the people are the government, then why should the government not be used to buy sugar for the people?" . . . .

(Same Paper.)

Governor Frazier, of North Dakota, has petitioned the federal government to pardon Kate Richards O'Hare and restore her to her children. It will be remembered that Mrs. O'Hare was sentenced for opposing the war. The war being over, Governor Frazier suggests that we rise to the level taken by all the other countries and release political prisoners. Shake, Governor! We're with you!

(Reconstruction, February, 1920.)

By Amos Pinchot.

. . . The people are exploited by the moneyed interests as never before. . . . .

(Same Paper.)

By Alfred W. McCann.)

. . . The sugar mistake represents but a single instance in a long series of blunders, which, in the aggregate, including livestock, beef, pork, grain, flour, hides, leather, shoes and other foodstuffs and wearing apparel, have directly, not indirectly, added $10,000,000,000 to the high cost of living. . . .

(By Charles Edward Russell.)

. . . According to Mr. Hines and other authorities there has been an increase in the cost of living of more than four billion dollars a year —$4,375,000,000 to be exact. Twenty-five per cent increase in freight rates would mean $875,000,000 a year of increased revenue to the railroads. Experience has shown that every increase in freight rates is multiplied five-fold by the time it gets to the consumer. The original producer of the commodity adds 25 per cent and a profit; every person that handles it thereafter adds his profit to the accumulated rates and profits of all his predecessors. The statistics proved that five-fold was the total increase when the railroads three years ago put on a 15 per cent increase; there is no reason to suppose that in these days the increase would be less.

An increase of $4,375,000,000 in the cost of living for the country would mean an increase of $215 a year for every family in it. . . .

(Same Paper.)

By David Tappen.

. . . Wages have risen, but who cares what wages are so long as there is an increase in labor cost to the consumer? . . .

(Same Paper.)
(By Glenn E. Plumb.)

The men who established this nation declared: "Government is instituted for the common good, for the protection, safety, prosperity, and happiness of the people, and not for the profit, honor or private interest of any one man, family, or class of men." . . .

(Same Paper.)
By Frank I. Cobb.

For five years there has been no free play of public opinion in the world. . . .

(Same Paper.)
By Bernard Shaw.

There were of course some happy people to whom the war meant nothing; all political and general matters lying outside their little circle of interest. . . .

DEBS SPEECH A FACTOR IN ALBANY CASE

(Seattle Union Record, January 29, 1920.)

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 29.—(U. P.)—Eugene V. Debs today spoke from his prison cell in Atlanta, through the mouths of attorneys who are conducting the hearing of the five suspended Socialists.

John B. Stanchfield, chief counsel for the judiciary committee, read into the record Debs' speech at Cleveland, March 12, 1918, the last he delivered before beginning his ten-year sentence for violation of the Espionage Act.

In his speech Debs referred to Christ as the first "Bolshevist," and placed Thomas Jefferson, Samuel Adams, Patrick Henry and Abraham Lincoln in the same category.

The United States Supreme Court was characterized by him as "a group of fossils," and he said that tribunal "never decided anything and never will."

After Stanchfield had read the portion of the speech he wished introduced, the Socialist lawyers insisted on its submission as a whole. Stanchfield revolted. A compromise was reached by S. J. Block, Socialist counsel, who completed the reading.

(Seattle Union Record, January 24, 1920.)

Washington, Jan. 24.—(United Press.)—Profiteers are "sandbagging the pubblic," Senator Capper, Kansas, declared in a speech today.

Profiteering is becoming the last straw in the strained economic situation, he declared. He scored the Department of Justice for not being more aggressive in prosecuting profiteers. Capper advocated jailing them.

Capper scored large earnings of big concerns, declaring that the wrath of the people is being stirred by this plundering.

"The net profits of the American Woolen Company after federal taxes had been deducted were $2,778,600 in 1914 and $12,324,084 in 1918," he declared.

"The earnings of its common stock this year, according to the best Wall Street information, will exceed $100 a share, or more than the stock's par value. A year ago the watered stock of the company, the chief textile company in the United States, was quoted on the stock exchange at $45. Today it is approximately $150 and in recent weeks has been quoted as high as $156.

"For the wool that goes into a suit of clothes which sells for $100 the wool growers receive $7.37, says the Wool Growers' Association.

"It is a common occurrence for speculators on the cotton exchange to boost the value of the crop $50,000,000 in a single day," Capper declared.

Central Leather Stock, quoted at 58 points a share a year ago, is around 105 now, and one leather concern showed profits of 52 per cent on its stock, he said.

"Just now the greatest get-rich-quick game in America is gouging in sugar," Capper said. "Stock of the Cuban-American Sugar Company has advanced over 200 per cent in the last year, "probably because of the 'sugar shortage,'" he charged.

Crucible Steel, 52 a year ago, is now 209, he said. "While we were sending our boys to France the United States Steel Corporation made $1,300,000,000," Capper declared.

"We have 4,000,000 homeless people in the United States as a result of melon-cutting in lumber. There has been and is shameless profiteering in that industry, yet weekly advances of $2 to $5 a thousand are not uncommon. In shameless and reckless greed the lumber barons now lead the procession.

"All the quotations I have referred to conspire to prove that it is profiteering in manufactures, in the great industrial corporations, that has sandbagged the public, rather than profiteering by merchants who deal directly with the consumer.

"For three years we have permitted it to do its worst to the devoted people who are the backbone of this nation. In that time we have made 18,000 brand new millionaires.

"I earnestly urge as a remedy to meet this emergency an active prosecution of profiteers followed by their imprisonment and a law

requiring every manufacturer to attach to every article he produces the exact price he receives for it. The people can help themselves, too, if they will organize to boycott the profit hogs by refusing to buy goods offered at extortionate prices."

A TEACHERS' STRIKE

(Seattle Union Record, January 24, 1920.)

One day early this week 331 Chicago teachers simply failed to show up in the morning. Some 14,000 children had to be billeted on to other teachers. The second day 1,000 teachers did not come to school.

That afternoon the president of the board announced an average increase of $50 per month in the teachers' salaries, and the following day they were all back at work.

Strikes seem to be creeping into the educational world . . . .

There are many people who will hold up their hands in horror at the thought of teachers striking. But there is no real reason for this attitude, except a natural aversion to anything new.

Strikes are always undesirable when a needed change can be brought about with less upset in the continuity of things. But there is no particular reason why it is a greater hardship to deprive children of a couple of days schooling than it is, for instance, to make everyone walk downtown, or to close all the restaurants, or to tie up the telephones.

A strike by cooks, or telephone operators, or street car men or any one of a score of unions, disorganizes the community life far more than a teachers' strike. It is only the novelty of a teachers' strike that shocks some people, together with their fear that at last the teachers may be coming to understand the point of view of labor.

THE YELLOW JOURNALIST

(Seattle Union Record, January 28, 1920.)

He takes a sheet of paper, pure and clean and white;
He dips his pen in vitrol ('tis only thus he'll write).
He cares not whom he injures with his dirty, slimy lies,
Just so he draws his pay check—and fools may think him wise.
He'll defame men and women—help railroad to the pen
Folks whose only crime has been they loved their fellow men.
He appeals to evil prejudices; he stirs up civil strife;
He daily blasphemes liberty and the highest aims of life.
In the name of law and order he advocates mob rule.
He does his master's bidding—he's a spineless, willing tool.
He poisons at its source the news we read for fact,

He distorts and modifies the truth—this literary hack.
He deals in puerile sophistry to snare the ignorant,
He's a sneaking, crawling viper, an intolerant sycophant.
He's always for the big guy and against the poor and weak,
He won't fight in the open—he's a mean and cowardly sneak.
There's no name yet invented that fits this base galoot,
The smallest thing on earth—an intellectual prostitute.
He writes on paper pure and white, this petty penny-hack.
He dips his pen in vitriol; the words he writes are black!

—W. JULIAN, Portland.

(Same Publication, Same Date.)

. . . The vast majority of the people of Russia—simple folks—with little objective learning, kept in ignorance by the sinister class that had ruled them for hundreds of years—gradually acquired a social instinct, by which they knew that the class that ruled, degraded and enslaved them was sinister. This social instinct finally became so powerful that the little things that ruled them went scampering. The rulers of Russia have also acquitted their class instincts. They were based upon the intention of ruling and robbing the people of Russia as much as possible and for all time.

THE WAY WE LIVE

By Walter J. Matherly.

(Same Publication, Same Date.)

While none would advocate a return to the domestic system, yet the factory system with its capitalists and laborers, its landlords and tenants, its industrial aristocrats and "wage slaves," is not an unmitigated blessing. Many are the objective features attached to it. Great is the number of its slums and tenements as well as the number of its restricted residence districts and magnificent mansions. Thousands of miles has it separated the owners and workers socially, industrially, and economically. There is no more practical personal touch between them than there is between the inhabitants of Mars and the inhabitants of the Earth.

This gulf between the modern rich man and the modern Lazarus, or between the absentee capitalistic owners and the workers and managers who are in the thick of the industrial fight, this absentee system of industrial ownership which the factory system has ushered in, presents a problem of great magnitude, is costly beyond measure, and indicates the final struggle of the centuries. Manifold indeed are the losses which this absentee industrialism entails upon modern productive activities when judged by the normal of social and economic efficiency. . . . .

THE CALL OF THE NEW DAY

By Rev. Claude W. Warren.

(Same Publication, Same Date.)

. . . We used to think that Christ was a fiction of the priests. But now we know that he was a man like us, a working man who had a heart for the poor. These men claimed to have found their Christ not in the doctrines of the Christian church but in the realities of the Christian life. This situation existing before the war has been re-emphasized in the recent crisis. The world's workers if alienated from the world's religion would constitute a tragedy far deeper than the war itself. Religion and industry were meant for each other. It is the genius of religion to exalt and dignify the cause of labor. Christianity, born in a manger, nursed in the home of poverty, disciplined at the carpenter's bench, became the champion of the poor and weak.

"Not many wise . . . not many mighty, not many noble" were among its first adherents. It made its appeal then as it does now to the cause of human brotherhood and the promotion of human justice. . . . .

MILLIONS GOING HUNGRY

(Grit, December 17, 1916.)

. . . . A total of 25,287,000 people in countries stricken by the European war are suffering in extreme destitution and helplessness . . . . and children have not enough clothing to keep them warm. . . .

Three million destitute persons in Belgium are kept alive by relief furnished by the American Commission for Relief in Belgium. . . . This number is about one-half of the present inhabitants of the kingdom. They are drawing daily one meal. . . .

Women and children go barefoot. . . . . In Serbia 5,000,000 persons are sufferers. . . .

Eleven million homeless wanderers, mostly women and children, are suffering from exposure, hunger and disease in Poland. . . .

In the Caucausus and Persian Armenia there are 200,000 survivors of whom 50,000 are girls under 15 and 60,000 are boys under 15. This makes 1,000,000 persons in all who have no means to help themselves. . . .

(Soviet Russia, Jan. 24, 1920.)

. . . At present moment there remain in France about 60,000 Russian soldiers who are treated worse than prisoners of war.

PREPAREDNESS

By Scott Nearing.
(Seattle Union Record, October 18, 1919.)

Standing armies are maintained in all of the great cities of the world. Chicago has 5,000; New York, 10,000 policemen. Day and night these men are detailed to keep watch and ward. Over what?

One man in the city of New York has a house that cost $5,000,000; another used 200 tons of coal to keep himself and his family warm during the winter of coal famine; a woman provided with all the necessaries of life spends nearly $60,000 for an opera coat; silver, gold, precious stones, silks, velvets, laces, costly furnishings—all of the most gorgeous luxuries that life affords are at the disposal of the rich.

Men in the same city work 54 hours a week for $20, and from that $20 try to support a family of five. More than 200,000 children go to school hungry; cellars, sub-basements, rookeries and attics are rented at extortionate prices for human habitation.

The rich and the poor live side by side within a stone's throw of one another. The rich enjoy wealth that they have neither produced nor earned. . . . . .

SEEKING A NEW WAY

By Gregory Zilboorg.
(The Dearborn Independent, Oct. 4, 1919.)

No word nowadays is so hazy and ill defined as the word **Socialism.** Twenty years ago the term, as applied to an ultimate social order, seemed adequate enough. Today, however, we are witnessing a new turn of history and friends and enemies alike must acknowledge the fact that social evolution is being replaced by a process of social revolution. The British struggle for nationalization of the mines, the American Plumb Plan, the mortal combat in Italy and France against the profiteers, and the Russian communistic wave are only different phases of the same social process. It is strange to note that, at present, in such a vital situation, those who formerly marched under the banner of Socialism are increasingly separated, their organizations split asunder. The question is continually recurring—who is right, who sees the solution most clearly —the I. W. W. with its **direct action**, Lenine with his **permanent revolution**, Scheidemann and Noske with their **gradual development**, or Henderson with his **constitutionalism?**

Evidently we are now witnessing the last phase of the disintegration and collapse of the old Socialist movement. . . . .

THE BOSTON POLICE STRIKE

By W. Harris Crook.

(The Socialist Review, December, 1919.)

Nine lives lost and about $200,000 of damage to glass and property in Boston City is but part of the price paid by the authorities for refusing to allow the police to affiliate their union with the A. F. of L. Perhaps the most lasting effect is the wreck of the long and well-trained police force and the conversion of thousands of erstwhile easy going labor men into hot rebels against the injustice done the patrolmen by the Governor, the Police Commissioner and the Boston press.

Members of the Boston Fire, Water and Treasury Departments for many months have been affiliated with the A. F. of L., but the police were not eligible until the A. F. of L. summer conference amended its constitution. Thereupon some nine hundred patrolmen promptly applied for a charter under the new A. F. of L. ruling and not for thirteen days afterwards did Police Commissioner lay down his new Police Rule No. 35, forbidding police membership in any organization that would affiliate with any group save the American Legion, the G. A. R. or the Spanish War Veterans.

AMERICANISM

By Edwin J. Brown.

(Seattle Union Record, January 31, 1920.)

When we find one (or he find us) who blathers and prates about his Americanism, winds, decorates, drapes and covers himself with an American flag and has his pictures taken a dozen ways, goes out lecturing on "One Hundred Per Cent Americanism" (for the money there is in it) you just look up that man's record.

(Same Paper.)

". . . The answer of the capitalist class:
Work and pray . . .
You'll have pie in the sky when you die."

(Same Paper.)

"The church has a good rule of never canonizing anyone until he is dead."

(From Appeal to Reason.)

". . . Henry Ford was asked to become Senator . . . and the interests spent $5,000,000 to beat him. But they did not realize what they were up against . . . Ford now has a whole investigation bureau at work.

(National Civil Liberties Bureau, New York.)

". . . Of those prosecuted under the Espionage law, there is not one case in which the prisoner was convicted of being a paid German spy, or of even trying to find out military secrets."

SAYINGS OF WELL KNOWN MEN AND WOMEN

"Henry Ford has cracked the shell of hell . . ."—Allan L. Benson.

"The average . . . American knows that all war is murder, at least when it is a capitalists' war . . ."—Linn A. E. Gale.

"The returned soldier will find out who his real friends are."—W. D. Lane.

"I feel indebted for the liberty we now have to Tom Paine."—R. G. Ingersoll.

"The time is coming when Emma Goldman will be better understood."—C. E. S. Woods.

"Don't forget that Ford and Suhr are serving a lifetime sentence for their activities in behalf of the workers in the California hop fields."—J. P. Thompson.

"Interest is usury."—John Ruskin.

"What do people mean by 'Our Country'? Whose country?"—Alexander Berkman.

"We recognize only the producer."—Jim Larkin.

"Solidarity will bring what belongs to us."—Tom Mann.

"War . . . What for?"—George R. Kirkpatrick.

"The label on a bottle doesn't change the contents."—Jack Kavanaugh.

"The working people will soon have control."—Jim Fisher.

". . . There are in America 4,000,000 children and 7,000,000 women in the workshops."—William D. Haywood.

"People are beginning to understand why Joe Hill, Frank Little and Carl Liebknecht were murdered."—Elizabeth Gurley Flynn.

". . . We don't want any more guns or soldiers . . ."—Helen Keller.

"The people are awakening fast."—Mother Jones.

"Women will soon have their rights."—Emeline Pankhurst.

"We don't want profit, rent, or interest."—Kate O'Hare.

"I see . . . at last the Star of Freedom shining."—Miss Anna Louise Strong.

"The capitalistic system is tottering. What has it given us for the ten million lives that the human family has lost in the world's war? It has given us a National debt on which we can never pay the interest, let alone the original amount. Then why worry about something we cannot pay.—Kate Greenhalgh.

". . . The I. W. W. draws no race, creed or color line . . ."—A. Phillip Randolph.

"Only those who challenge capitalist ownership of industry have a logic right to demand changes in the present methods of managing and operating the industries."—Walker C. Smith.

"Preparation for war means an increased burden of taxes for everyone . . ."—Clyde H. Tavenner.

". . . There is only one thing to ask concerning a man and his act: 'Was he on my side'?"—Clarence Darrow.

"Solidarity of Labor is growing."—J. E. Snyder.

"Brutality in jails must go."—Wm. R. Anderson.

"Working people ought to own their own stores."—Edwin J. Brown.

"Many things are done in the name of Law and Order, which are not always in the interest of our country."—Ralph S. Pierce.

"The unskilled worker is discovering what the I. W. W. organization stands for."—Ralph Chaplin.

"The workers' hour will come the minute they get together."—Fred Moore.

"The I. W. W. finds not only the politician an obstacle in the way of progress, but also the pretentious and unprincipled labor fakir."—Harry Feinberg.

"We must broaden out and not allow ourselves to go blind with labels or 'isms'."—M. J. Smith.

"Capitalism, in the war-ridden countries at least, has passed into that purely military stage, anticipated by Jack London in his . . . book, 'The Iron Heel'."—Max Eastman.

"The I. W. W.'s are the pioneers of a new society."—Eugene Belmont.

"The workers make the money, the Copper Trust gets it."—William Cleary.

"I found that Solidarity among workers in Europe is greater than here."—John Mooney.

"Leaders never can emancipate the working class. They will have to do that themselves."—W. F. Dunn.

"Never mind the 'isms'. Let's get the Six Hour Day."—John M. McDonald.

"Wendell Phillips and William Lloyd Garrison were the I. W. W.'s of 1850; they were jailed for their principles . . ."—George F. Vanderveer.

LBJe'20

INGERSOLL'S VISION OF THE FUTURE

(The Crucible, Dec. 14, 1919.)

"A vision of the future arises. I see a world where thrones have crumbled and where kings are dust. The aristocracy of idleness has perished from the earth. I see a world without a slave. Man at last is free. Nature's forces have by science been enslaved. Lightning and light, wind and wave, frost and flame, and all the secret subtle powers of the earth and air are tireless toilers for the human race. I see a world at peace, adorned with every form of art, with music's myriad voices thrilled, while lips are rich with words of love and truth; a world in which no exile sighs, no prisoner mourns; a world where labor reaps its full reward, where work and worth go hand in hand, where the poor girl, trying to win bread with a needle—the needle that has been called "the asp for the breast of the poor"—is not driven to the desperate choice of crime or death, of suicide or shame. I see a world without the beggar's outstretched palm, the miser's heartless, stony stare, the piteous wail of want, the livid lips of lies, the cruel eyes of scorn. I see a race without disease of flesh or brain—shapely and fair, married harmony of form and function, and as I look, life strengthens, joy deepens, love canopies the earth; and over all in the great dome shines the eternal star of human hope."

The Roman Catholic Church also wants Mexico invaded, knowing that in return for her help Wall Street would give the church carte blanc for looting the poor peons.

The article printed below was sent in by Jos. Schaffer, 335 Sixth Street, San Diego, California.

A CAPITALIST CONFESSES

By Rudolph Spreckles, Millionaire President of the First National Bank of California.

Congress is continually asked to protect capital and its methods of high finance. Protection and opportunity to continue earnings upon their water securities while human beings starve, are demanded by men who know not hunger or want. Let not the spark of human kindness die in America. We must not tolerate a continuation of commercial greed and the placing of dollars above human rights and needs.

Europe is demonstrating today the inevitable result which the policy of commercial greed leads to. The toll in money and in human life now being paid at the altar of governmental submission to the demands of capitalism should be a warning that no intelligent American can afford to ignore.

My writings may shock the members of my so-called class, but my belief in them is still sufficiently strong to warrant me in hoping that if they will but take a step outside the blinding influence of their selfish environment, a new light will dawn upon them, and then there will be hope that the United States of America may go forward and forever live in accord with the intention, purpose and mandate of this nation's founders.

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